

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XX NO. 197

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1932

PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

SWADESHI INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

MUSSALMANS FAVOURED BY COMMUNAL AWARD

NOT STATUTORY BUT EFFECTIVE MAJORITY IN PUNJAB

Substantial Increase Of Weightage In Bengal

DOUBLE VOTE FOR 'DEPRESSED' Host Of Separate Electorates For Different Communities

The communal award proposes separate electorates for Muslim, Sikh, Indian Christian, Anglo-Indian and European Constituencies.

SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES

FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES

The members of the "Depressed" Classes will vote in the general constituencies, but certain special constituencies will also be created for them which will last 20 years, if not abolished previously by the consent of the community.

Women will be elected by special constituencies by voters on the communal basis.

Labour seats will be filled from non-communal constituencies.

MUSLIM MAJORITY IN PUNJAB

The Muslims retain present weightage, wherever they are in a minority. The Hindus of the Punjab will get 27 per cent. and the Sikhs 18.8 while the Muslims get 86 communal seats and three landholders seats giving them 51 per cent.

SPECIAL RESERVATION FOR

EUROPEANS IN BENGAL

In Bengal the Muslim seats work out at 48.4. Hindus at 39.2 and Europeans at 10 per cent.

No decision on the composition of Central Legislature is given but it is assured that full regard will be paid to the claims of all communities for adequate representation, when considering the composition of the Central Legislature.

DETAILS OF PREMIER'S AWARD

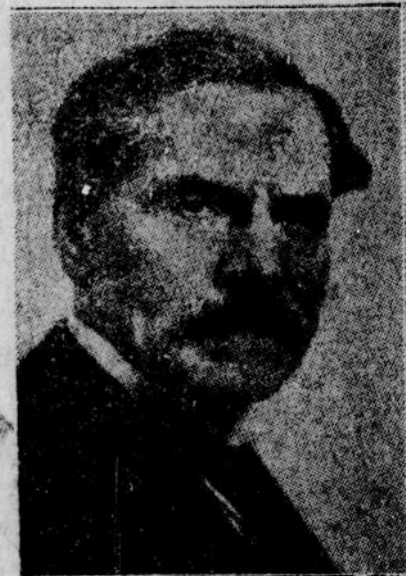
The following is the full text of the Premier's Award on the Communal Problem:—

(1) In the statement made by the Prime Minister on December 1 last year, on behalf of His Majesty's Government at the close of the second session of the Round Table Conference which was immediately afterwards endorsed by both the Houses of Parliament, it was made plain that if the communities in India were unable to reach a settlement acceptable to all parties on the communal question which the Conference had failed to solve, His Majesty's Government were determined that India's constitutional advance should not on that account be frustrated and that they would remove this obstacle by devising and applying themselves a provisional scheme.

(2) On March 19 last, His Majesty's Government, having been informed that the continued failure of the communities to reach an agreement was blocking the progress of plans for the framing of the new constitution, stated that they were engaged upon a careful re-examination of the difficult and controversial questions which arise. They are now satisfied that without a decision of at least some aspects of the problems connected with the position of the minorities under the new constitution, no further progress can be made with the framing of the constitution.

SCOPE OF AWARD.

(3) His Majesty's Government have accordingly decided that they will include provisions to give effect to the scheme set out



Mr. Ramsay MacDonald

agreed upon a practically alternative scheme, either in respect of any one or more of the Governors Provinces or in respect of the whole of the British India, they will be prepared to recommend to Parliament that the alternative should be substituted for provisions now outlined.

(5) Seats in the Legislative Councils in the Governors Provinces or in the Lower House, if there is an Upper Chamber, will be allocated as shown in paragraph 24 below.

SEPARATE COMMUNAL ELECTORATE.

(6) Election to the seats allotted to Muhammadan, European and Sikh constituencies will be by voters voting in separate communal electorates covering between them the whole area of a province (apart from any portions which may, in special cases, be excluded from electoral area as "backward"). Provision will be made in the constitution itself to empower a revision of this electoral arrangement (and other similar arrangements mentioned below) after ten years with the assent of the communities affected, for the ascertainment of which suitable means will be devised.

(7) All qualified electors who are not voters either in a Muhammadan, Sikh, Indian Christian, see paragraph 10), Anglo-Indian (see paragraph 11) or European constituency will be entitled to vote in a general constituency.

(8) Seven seats will be reserved for Maharrats in certain selected rural member general constituencies in Bombay.

(9) Members of "Depressed Classes" qualified to vote will vote in general constituency.

FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

In view of the fact that for a considerable period these classes would be unlikely by this means alone to secure any adequate representation in the Legislature, a number of special seats will be assigned to them as shown in paragraph 24 below. These seats will be filled by election from special constituencies in which only members of the "Depressed Classes" electorally qualified will be entitled to vote. Any person voting in such a special constituency will, as stated above, be also entitled to vote in a general constituency. It is intended that these constituencies should be formed in selected areas where the Depressed Classes are most numerous, and that, except in Madras, they should not cover the whole area of the province.

IN BENGAL.

In Bengal, it seems possible that in some general constituencies, the majority of voters will belong to the Depressed Classes. Accordingly, pending further investigation, no number has been fixed for members to be returned from the Special Depressed Classes constituencies in that province. It is intended to secure that the Depressed Classes should obtain not less than 10 seats in the Bengal Legislature.

The precise definition in each

(Continued on page 7).

PREMIER BLESSES HIS OWN SCHEME

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The text of the decision of His Majesty's Government regarding certain communal problems connected with the framing of the new Indian constitution has now reached India and is being published simultaneously in both the countries. On its publication the Prime Minister has issued the following statement:—

"Not only as Prime Minister but as a friend of India who has come for the last two years to take a special interest in the questions of minorities I feel that I ought to add a word or two of explanation to the extremely important decision on communal representation that the Government are announcing to-day.

NOT HIS CHOICE.

We never wished to intervene in the communal controversies of India. We made that abundantly clear during both the sessions of the Round Table Conference when we strove hard to get Indians to settle this matter between themselves. We have realised from the very first that any decision that we may make is likely, to begin with, at any rate, to be criticised by every community purely from the point of view of its own complete demands but we believe that in the end the considerations of Indian needs will prevail and all the communities will see that their duty is to co-operate in the working of the new constitution which is to give

(Continued on page 5).

FRENCH STEAMER MISSING

Believed To Be Lost In Tornado Off African Coast

LONDON, Aug. 16. Paris—A 500 ton despatch boat, whose name is not known, belonging to the French Aeropostale Company operating airmail service between France and South America is believed to have been lost with a crew of 22 in a Tornado off the West African Coast. She was one of four forming a mail link between Natal, Brazil and Dakar, Senegal.

The normal crossing takes about 100 hours. She left Natal at eight in morning on Aug. 9 and was due at Dakar on the 12th afternoon but was missed at 1 p.m. on 12th August when 270 miles off the African coast saying that she had met with very rough weather. Since then no news has been received of ship and she is considered lost.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE CRISIS

Cut In Spinners' Wages

LONDON, Aug. 16. Further development in Lancashire cotton wage crisis has occurred to-day. The Spinners' Federation has decided to give one month's notice of reduction of wages of the spinners by approximately two shillings nine pence in the pound.—Reuter.

(Earlier news on page 12)

Wanted Revolution In Our Education

RAMAN'S REFRESHING CONVOCATION ADDRESS

Our Seats Of Learning Are Controlled By Vested Interests

The University education in India was branded as being under the control of vested interests who were more concerned with moulding men into "docile, tractable and obedient copy-writers" in a remarkably refreshing address delivered by Sir C. V. Raman at the convocation of the Bombay University held on Tuesday evening.

SCIENCE AND UNIVERSITY.

He blamed the universities for their "shameful neglect" of the study of science but was hopeful that science would occupy its proper place in the university curriculum and become the "property of the millions" in future.

CARAVAN OF INDIAN PROGRESS.

Borrowing the famous phrase of Sir Samuel Hoare, the speaker at the conclusion of his address declared, "Let the dogs of conservatism, fanaticism and ignorance bark, but the glorious caravan of the Indian nation will move on with irresistible force to the promised land of growth."

OVER 1,500 GRADUATES.

The Bombay University has turned out this year nearly 1,500 graduates. A good number of them were present at the convocation.

Donning the picturesque regalia and wearing smiles the youthful graduates including many young ladies received their degrees at the hands of Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay who is also the Chancellor of the University who presided at the occasion.



SIR C. V. RAMAN.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OCCASION.

Sir C. V. Raman in the course of his extempore convocation address, remarked that an onlooker as naturally inclined to ask what purpose was served by an apparently formal ceremony like the convocation which imposed upon the Chancellor the duty of rising from his chair some 20 or 30 times (Laughter). The ceremony seemed even to exhaust the members of the Senate who, the speaker noticed, did not even nod their heads when the Chancellor turned to them asking them to "pass their grace". Surely the convocation had some meaning as evidenced by the presence at the function of a large gathering including distinguished citizens.

RAINBOW GRAD GRADUATES.

It was true that the convocation ceremony of the Indian universities had been copied to a large extent from the Universities of Europe. The coloured gowns donned by the graduates were an imitation of London, Cambridge and Oxford. The speaker had his own theory as to why the robes worn on such occasions exhibited a remarkable parade of colours. In Europe the common garb of a man was usually black and occasions such as a convocation provided an opportunity for the young men to revolt against that injunction and be clad in colours of the rainbow and ladies' garments (Laughter).

THE FUTURE BELONG TO YOU.

Addressing his young friends and fellow-graduates, the speaker continued, "To-day you have received from the Senate of the Bombay University your academic degrees. This Convocation is truly a landmark in your life and to all of you I extend my hearty congratulations. I am one of those who believe that the future of the country depends on you the products of our universities."

The speaker then referred to the "evangelical critics" who always spoke disparagingly of the products of Indian universities and remarked that he himself connected with not a few Indian universities and having in the course of his travels met eminent men and women of the world in the academic sphere he was convinced that some of the best products of the Indian universities.

(Continued on page 8)

Divided Verdict Of Assessors In Meerut Trial

SEVEN ACCUSED FOUND NOT GUILTY BY MAJORITY

JUDGMENT TO BE DELIVERED AFTER THREE AND HALF MONTHS

MEERUT, Aug. 15.

Arguments concluded in the Meerut Conspiracy Case and the Judge asked the assessors to give their opinion which was as follows:—

Four assessors found the following accused guilty:—Spratt, Bradley, Chate, Mirajkar, Jogekar, Nimkar, Dange, Usmani, Adhikari, Muzaffar, Gorwami, Chakravarty, Basak, Ajudhprasad, Sohansingh, Joshi, Abdul Majid, and Joshi, and the following not guilty. Thengdi, Hutchinson, Huda, Mitra, Ghose, Gourishankar and Kadam, Jhabwalla, Alwe, Kasle, Gaigal, Desai and Mukherji were found

not guilty by three to one. The fifth assessor said that all were more or less guilty but not under Section 121-A.

Thereafter the Judge thanked Messrs. Kemp, Prosecution counsel, and Messrs. Sinha, Sheoprasad and Pandit Pyarelal Sharma. He thanked Pandit Pyarelal Sharma particularly for tackling the case so ably when the time at his disposal was so short.

The Judge also observed that the behaviour of the accused was on the whole remarkably good. Judgment was reserved and is expected to be delivered after about 3-1/2 months.—A.P.

RECORD BREAKING TRIAL THAT DRAGGED ON FOR OVER 3 YEARS

The Meerut trial in which the assessors have given their verdict is sensational in many respects in the annals of political cases in India. The accused were arrested in March 1929 from different parts of India. The trial of these labour leaders has broken all previous records in its duration, the expenditure it involved and the number of witnesses who came from abroad and from India.

(The trial dragged on for over three years and all the time, barring a couple of accused, the rest

had to pass their time in jail as under-trials.

Mr. Langford James was the prosecuting counsel in the opening stages of the case but died when the case was half through and his place was taken by Mr. Kemp from Bombay.

Amongst the 31 accused three are Britishers—Spratt, Bradley and Hutchinson and the rest are drawn from all parts of India except Madras and Gujrat. Bombay, perhaps, has the largest quota as 12 accused amongst whom two were returned from abroad. Dr. Adhikari and M. G. Desai were arrested in the city.

EMPIRE BASED ON SPIRITUAL UNITY

Baldwin's Speech At Canadian Club Luncheon

LONDON, Aug. 16. Ottawa.—"Empire is not built on trade agreements nor can it be maintained by tariffs and preferences," said Mr. Baldwin in a striking speech at the Canadian Club luncheon. He added: "It can only be maintained permanently by clear conviction of its ultimate goal, which is spiritual unity of whole British Empire."

AGREEMENT FORECAST.

No authentic news of the Anglo-Canadian agreement is yet available. The agreement is still being drafted but it is forecast that Canada, by lowering tariffs or additions to free list or by scaling down specific duties will help British industry materially with preferential access to the Canadian markets in regard to iron and steel, motor cars, textiles, porcelain crockery, cutlery and tableware and in other directions tariffs are being favourably adjusted.

With regard to textiles, it is stated that Lancashire will be very generously treated in luxury lines, also that there will be modifications in sphere of woolsens.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

"DULEEP" RUN DOWN.

LONDON, Aug. 16. Duleep Singh did not field today at Taunton where Sussex is playing Somerset. Duleep's medical advisers say that he shows signs of neuritis in side probably result of blow from fast ball sometime. Duleep is also run down and needs week's complete rest. He will not, therefore, lead Sussex against Gloucester tomorrow.—Reuter.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Words Terms—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

Box No. 322, Tel. No. 22337

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1 Year	Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0
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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—CANVASSER and SALESMAN for Swadeshi products. One having knowledge of advertising preferred. Apply Box No. 40, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—For the Kanya Gurukul, Dehradun:—(1) A LADY PROFESSOR OF HISTORY. Should be a graduate, capable of teaching European and Indian History through the medium of Hindi. (2) A HEAD MISTRESS to manage the School Department and teach Mathematics, and if possible, also Philosophy. Vegetarians alone should apply. **VICE-CHANCELLOR, Gurukul University, Kaneri Hardwar.**

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from graduates are invited for the post of Superintendent, Boarding House and Registrar on a salary of Rs. 70—100, with quarter free of rent. Only those who know Arabic and Sanskrit with experience to supervise Boarding House and Examinations need apply. The applicants should submit their applications with copies of testimonials stating their age, **AMIR SINGH, Hony. Principal, A. & U. Tibbi College, Delhi.**

WANTED for the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd. established 1871. AGENTS and ORGANISERS all over Bombay Presidency. Highest bonus of Rs. 26/- and Rs. 21/- declared. Novel plans introduced. Excellent terms to the right man. Apply Bombay Presidency Chief Agents: **MOHAN GONS & CO., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.**

Agents Wanted

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE BANK LTD. Terms liberal. Apply to SECRETARY, 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Partner Wanted.

PARTNERSHIP—Gentleman desires partnership with owner of Printing Press, publishing its own journal (preferably talkie notes and light literature) in English or vernacular. Please apply Box No. 1696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE SUB-LET from 17th August to 31st October, 1932 "SUNNYMEAD", 20, Koregaon Park, Commodious, modern, and well furnished. Apply to **BAKU BHAI AMBALAL & CO., 27, Basant Road, Fort, Bombay.**

TO LET—LARGE BLOCKS with suitable accommodation at moderate rents in "Dharmavivas," Chikalwadi, Tardeo. Apply **BAI SACHOOBAI DHARAMSI THACKER, Tyabji House, 31, French Bridge Road, or Phone 40702.**

TO LET on Khar, 14th Road, GROUND FLOOR of "RU BAIK" House 3 big airy rooms 2 bath rooms, kitchen with nice garden. For rent inquire on top floor or write to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—between 6 a.m. and 3 p.m. TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS, prominently situated on Hughes Road for conducting classes or similar purpose. Apply Box No. 1702, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

Profession

AMERICAN COTTON EXPERT'S TO-DAYS DEAD CERTAINITY. Only available once a month, never fails. Handsome penalty, if wrong. Parsee Statue, above Imperial Bank. Time 3 to 6 daily.

COMMERCIAL AMERICAN COTTON FORECAST will give "Sure" forecast. Charge Rs. 5/- **REHMAN BUILDING, 2nd floor, 24, Churchgate Street.**

Music

LEO SAMOOS RUSSIAN PIANO EXPERT, tuning repairs personal supervision Pianos for hire and sale very moderate prices. Showrooms 12, Rampart Row, Museum. Telephone 23066.

Motors & Accessories

FOR SALE—1929 A. J. S. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR in good running order. Rs. 600. **BUICK TOURER, 1926, 6-cylinder**, in exceptionally good condition. 4 new tyres, very silent, Rs. 1,500. **VAUX HALL, 25 h.p. 4-cylinder, All-Weather Cabriolet Body, 5-seater**, good running order. Rs. 700. **ALLIED MOTORS LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.**

Loans

PUBLIC LOAN AGENCY, 107, Esplanade Road—Arranges immediate petty loans for Clerks, Typists, Salesmen and other Subordinates. Also for minor businessmen.

Matrimonial.

WANTED—A suitable MATCH for a well-bred girl 15½ years of age of a highly respected Bhatia family. Has passed the Hindi Examination of the Punjab and possesses English knowledge upto Matric. Well up in Music, Sewing, Embroidery work, typewriting and house-hold duties. Bachelors having University education or such settled in life need apply to Box No. 1700, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

Medical.

CATARACT—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Safe, sure and guaranteed cure in four weeks. For full particulars apply:—"SRI" WORKS, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

For Sale

Hundreds of Typewriters READY FOR SALE

Many Typewriter dealers and limited concerns purchase our Typewriters and Duplicators and send words of satisfaction.

Repairing, Duplicating and Type-copying a speciality.

T. BOMBAY TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.

Opposite General Post Office, Warwick House, Fort, Bombay.

Educational

RARE OPPORTUNITY

LEARN Typewriting, Shorthand within three months only. Learn Book-keeping and Accountancy and improve your future. For Rapid and Thorough Training, join immediately.

THE POPULAR SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Saraswati Building, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

Principal, **B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B.** Concession given to Poor.

Our Institution is Recognised

Special arrangements for Lady Students.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN requiring their boys and girls trained as **FLUENT SPEAKERS**, well versed in Bengalee Language in particular and English in general, are requested to apply to **Mr. P. K. CHAUDHURI, c/o Kashmir Hotel, Room No. 5, Dnobitalao, Bombay City** between 7 to 10-30 a.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. any day. Class is open from now. Admission fee is Rs. 8 and monthly fee is Rs. 6, payable in advance.

LEARN SHORTHAND of quickest and easiest system by Correspondence. **M. R. DUTT, B.A., Halderbagan, Chandernagore.**

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch	Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0	

Motusil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE

WE HAVE the pleasure to announce our appointment as **CHIEF AGENTS** in Bombay, of **Messrs. EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

ADAMI LOOKMANJI & CO., 137, Fort Street, Bombay. Telephone Nos. 24726; 23998; 42635

Socony-Vacuum Corporation

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC., and VACUUM OIL CO. INC., have pleasure in announcing to their customers the consolidation of their business and interests in India, Burma and Ceylon from September 1st under the name of **SOCONY-VACUUM CORPORATION.**

This merger will add to the wide range of petroleum products now sold by **STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, INC.,** the universally known **GARGOYLE INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS, GARGOYLE MOBILE OIL**, and other brands.

As physical consolidation of the two Companies' Offices will not be possible for some time, we respectfully request customers of both Companies to continue to address letters and remittances after September 1st to the respective present Office addresses, but substituting **SOCONY-VACUUM CORPORATION** for either of the names **VACUUM OIL CO. INC., or STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, INC.**

Telegrams should be sent as at present, viz:—**STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, INC.** customers should address "SOCONY" and **VACUUM OIL CO. INC.** customers "VACUUM."

Legal Notices.

In The Court Of The District Munsif Of Erode

S. C. 2396/31.

HALIDAS VITHALJEE

SAIT

SHA KANTILAL JIVABHAI

merchant, residing at 37, Phulewar, Bombay Defendant.

The plaintiff has filed a suit to recover Rs. 63-11-0 and costs from defendant, the amount being due to Plaintiff on account of dealings and interest.

The suit is posted to 29-8-32 for defendant's appearance. The suit will be decided ex-parte if the defendant does not appear that day.

N. V. SUDARSANAN,

Advocate, Erode.

R 7776

Public Notices

Municipality Of The City Of Karachi

WATER WORKS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply and delivery of the following materials:—

1. 11556 Rft. of cast iron plain spigot and socket pipes & C.I. specials.

II. Sluice Valves

2. Forms of Tender, General Conditions of Contract and Specification can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipal Office, Karachi, on payment of Rupees two, and plan for special castings on payment of Rupee one.

3. Tender should be addressed to the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipal Office, Karachi, in a Sealed Cover endorsed "Tenders for Pipes, Specials, and Sluice Valves" and delivered to the Municipal Accountant, before 4 p.m. on or before FRIDAY, 16th September, 1932, with Rupees Two Hundred as earnest money.

4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

5. Canvassing by Tenderers or their agents will be a disqualification.

J. N. SETNA, B.Sc., (Glasgow), A. M. Inst. Struc. E., Executive Engineer (on Special Duty), 5383

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that **MANECKJI MERWANJI BILLIMORIA, SORABJI DOSSABHAI BILLIMORIA and RUSTOMJI DOSSABHAI BILLIMORIA**, the proving Executors of the Will of **DOSSABHAI MERWANJI ENGINEER** (alias Billimoria) have contracted to sell to our clients free from all encumbrances and claims all and singular the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim, or demand in or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known to the undersigned in our Office at Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim and the same if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground (the cess whereon has been redeemed) with the messuage, cement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chitra Bazar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 490 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4, New Nos. 20 and 21, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey Nos. 58 and 59, Cadastral Survey Nos. 994 and 995 Bhuleswar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1980 and 1981 and Street Nos. 609, 609A and 609B and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the EAST partly by the property belonging to the City Improvement Trust and partly by the Property of Sitaram Laxman, on or towards the WEST by Girgaum Road, on or towards the NORTH by the Property of Maneckji Hormusji Sukhadwalla, on or towards the SOUTH by the property of Karsetji B. Sethna. Dated this 17th day of Aug. 1932

MADHAVJI & CO., Purchasers Attorneys.

5388.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

Rs. 500/- Prize

A PRIZE of Rs. 500/- is offered for the best design with estimates for the proposed new Municipal Offices comprising of ground floor and first floor to be constructed at a rough cost of one lakh or thereabout.

The drawing submitted should show front elevation, detail sections and a plan for each floor and must reach this office not later than 31st December 1932.

Copies of site plan and details of accommodation to be provided for can be had on application to the undersigned before 30th September, 1932.

The Prizes will be awarded by the Committee of Judges for the purpose who will not be bound to give any reasons for their decision. Councillors or Municipal Servants of Hyderabad Municipality are not allowed to compete.

(Sd.) **J. E. KIRPALANI,** Municipal Engineer, Hyderabad Municipality.

5384.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE PICTURE THAT HAS TAKEN BOMBAY BY STORM.

"SUNSHINE SUSIE"

with

RENATE MULLER

JACK HULBERT

OWEN NARES

Loaded with laughs and gorgeous music.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Tempest of Love, Revenge and Tremendous Darling!

"Fifty Fathoms Deep"

Featuring

JACK HOLT

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"PARIS"

with

JACK BUCHANAN

IRENE BORDONI

OPERA HOUSE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

INDIAN NATIONAL THEATRE PRESENT

SCHOOL

FOR

SCANDAL

PRICES: Rs. 3/6; 2/4; 1/2 and As. 6

USUAL CONCESSIONS TO COLLEGES and SCHOOLS.

Booking at ROSE & CO., and at The THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday

20th

DOUBLE ATTRACTION

NEK ABLA

A social drama of abiding interest, fast moving action and vivid characterisation and thrills.

Featuring:

JAMSHEDJI MUSHKARI, & HADI

Director: **RUSTOM POONAWALA.**

with a

Roaring Gujarati Comedy

SHREE KRISHNA

SUDAMA

with

Master TRIKUM, CHANDOO and

BABY GHASWALLA.

Majestic

Cinema

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

THE PALACE

Near Byculla Rly Station.

6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

LAUREL and HARDY

in "M-G-M Comic 'Be Big'"

Also M-G-M Musical Comedy

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SERIAL STORY

THE BEAST OF THE CITY

Full Story Of The Screen Play

The following is the full story of the screen-play: "The Beast of the City," which was shown at the Capitol Cinema. It is adapted by Jack Lait from the original motion picture story by W. R. Burnett.

CHAPTER XVI.

Fighting Jim Fitzpatrick sat at his desk, his face chalky, haggard and drawn. Routine orders were piled in front of him and now and then he fingered them and looked at them, and then he pushed them aside. The door opened and Ed came in.

"Did you want to see me, Jim?" he asked. "I just got out of the hospital—I got a neat little tap on the bean, but I'm all right."

Jim got up stiffly and looked at his brother. His gaze was cold and grim. Ed winced, shuffled toward the desk and drew out a package of cigarettes. There was a discolored welt on his forehead and his right eye was black.

"What do you want, Jim?—you look worried," continued Ed, lighting his cigarette.

For a moment Jim could not talk. His gaze was full of cold pity and he swallowed hard.

"Ed," he said huskily. "You've got blood on your hands—the blood of one of the best detectives on the force—and a little innocent girl."

Ed raised his eyebrows in surprise and tried to grin.

"What's the matter, Jim?" he asked. "What are you talking about. Could I help it when that mugg cracked me over the skonee. I was standing there and—"

"Cut the hokey, Ed," hoarsed Jim. "This thing's too serious. You've murdered a man and a child and—"

"You must be crazy—what are you raving about, man?" Jim walked up and grabbed him roughly by the shoulders and shook him.

"I'm not crazy—I've got the confessions right here," he said in a hollow tone. "Those two fellows told me everything—how you framed the deal in Daisy Beaumont's place, how you—"

"Get away, Jim!" cried Ed, wrenching himself loose. "I can't talk to a loon like you—what's the word of two crooks who are sayin' anything to save their lousy lives?"

"But everything jibes—it all tallies up—and you've got to take your medicine."

"What the hell are you screaming about?—where are the confessions?—let me talk to those two hoodlums—what's the matter with you?"

"You planned that stick-up and there's no use hedging now," ruled Jim grimly, as he sat down at his desk again. His hand felt for the buzzer.

Just then the door opened and Tom came in. Jim waved toward Ed.

"Arrest him and book him for the murder of Lieutenant Makowsky and Mary Ryan," he commanded, tears welling in his eyes.

"Why you—why you can't do this Jim," Ed's tone was a whimper now.

Jim leaped up and walked over to him. Tom already had Ed by the arm. Jim threw back Ed's coat and grabbed his brother's badge and ripped it off. He fung it in a corner.

"Why you—you're a hell of a brother, you are!" cried Ed. "Take him out, Tom—take him out of my sight—to think that he's flesh and blood of mine—take him out—OUT."

Giuseppe Belmonte sat in front of the window of his hunting lodge, fifty miles from the Big Burg. He had discreetly retired there after the murder of Lieutenant makowsky and little Mary Ryan. Cholo was there, too. And so was Michaels, the weakened and weasel-eyed attorney. Could look out onto a little landlocked lake and in the center of the lake was a miniature light. From Belmonte's window he

house. Innocent enough was the winking of this little beacon-light at night, but its vacillations were controlled from the gate-keeper's house and it flashed out signals of warning—when danger appeared.

"I'll take care of the witnesses," slowly mused Belmonte, crossing his hands comfortably over his ample abdomen. "I'd just as soon see those two muzzlers smoke—but I've got a big idea."

"Yes—yes," said the attorney, urging him on.

"This Jim Fitzpatrick guy thinks he's such a big boloney," continued Belmonte. "I just want to show him an' show him up. I want to get his brother free! Jus' becuz he's a cop wit' a star pinned on his heart an' wants to send his own brother to the chair—I'll show him he can't—becuz I—Belmonte—says so!"

"Funny idea, that! but you're the boss," chuckled Michaels.

"Well, what do you think o' the chances?" asked Belmonte, turning his cow-like eyes toward the attorney.

"H-m-m-m-m. Well, the chances look pretty thin to me. They've got these fumble-fingered cish cold—"

"I don't care how much it costs. I wanna show this town who's boss. I said I'd take care o' the witnesses. When I get t'rough you won' find a person who can identify these men. An' you know, too, them confessions don' mean a thing. One against the other—offset—an' nobody'd believe any o' 'em, anyways."

"Oh, as far as the two mugs are concerned, it won't be so hard—but I'm talking about Fitzpatrick—that won't be so easy," insisted the attorney, twiddling his fingers. "They both agree on his end of it."

"Well, I'm tellin' you I want him sprung," continued Belmonte. "And I want the whole world to know that Giuseppe Belmonte did the job. I'll make a monkey outta that super-copper. An' when I get t'rough wit' this I'm got some other schemes for him. He's out to break me, huh? Where's Cholo?"

"Had he taken the trouble to turn in his seat he would have seen Cholo passing nervously as a rat back and forth at the other end of the room. Cholo came forward.

"You work with Michaels," said Belmonte, with an imperious gesture.

"Anything you say," muttered Cholo.

"You go into the city tonight—" "Say!" exclaimed Cholo. "You don't want me to go in there—you know they'll pick me up—"

"You go in!" snapped Belmonte with a tone of finality.

Cholo said nothing.

"You look up them witnesses—and you know what to have the boys do to them—an' how to say it—See?"

"Okay—I see."

"And you, Michaels, stall as long as you can," continued Belmonte. "When you get the jury picked jus' let me have the list o' names an' addresses—I'll handle the rest. You don' happen to know what judge'll hear the case, do you?"

"No, but it'll probably be Hand-on-my-heart Doyle."

"H-m-m-m Doyle. He's a bad boy—churchy an' s'ly. well—you get your private detective agency busy an' dig out everything you can about him—from the cradle up. Have him watched an' trailed from now on. Think you might slip him dough?"

"Not a chance."

"Oh, every man's got his price—I tell you I don't care what it costs. I want Ed Fitzpatrick sprung. An' them purr boys; usually an' bul-let-proof."

"Well, you know me—I'll do everything I can."

"You'll do everything." And Belmonte turned his sad eyes on him. And Michaels bowed. And Cholo sighed.

Daisy Beaumont, in her bed brushed aside the proffered cup of broth. Her platinum hair was wild.

pushing the cup toward her again solitiously.

"No. No. I'm too damn miserable," whimpered Daisy, rubbing her eyes, red and swollen from weeping. "I—I can't do a thing but think of Ed—the mess he's in and me gettin' him there. I'm crazy about him—I love him—I love him—"

"I know—I know—"

Daisy sat up in bed.

"You don't know," she exclaimed with vehemence. "You don't know how much I love him. I wanted him to get enough dough so's we could go away together—and now what am I goin' to do?—what am I goin' to do?" A widow without a home. An' there's goanna be a — oh, my God! The man who save me, a stranger, crucifies my man, his brother! Oh, my God, have mercy!"

"Take a sip of broth," persisted Kiki. "It'll do you good honey."

CHAPTER XVII.

Mary was getting worried about Jim. He would come home in the evenings, sit around glumly into the fireplace or listlessly reading the newspaper, and say nothing. He looked ten years older and his usual vigorous buoyancy had been supplanted by a morose melancholy. She carefully avoided any reference to Ed because she knew that once Jim's conscience had made up his mind no persuasion could change him.

Mickey had been taken out of school on the day the newspapers announced Ed's guilt and no reference was made at home about his uncle. But he sensed something in the air, and of evenings would play quietly in the corner with his toys, now and then stealing a glance at his father.

But on this day he had been allowed to go to the grocery store and he had hardly gotten outside the house some small boys began to jeer him.

"Look! His uncle's a bandit!" cried one.

"Yeah! He killed a policeman and a little girl!" cried a second.

"Tain't so!" hotly replied Mickey.

"I'll fight anybody who says my uncle's a bandit!" he exclaimed. One of the little boys approached and clowned in his face.

"Well, it's so—my father said it was so!" he said.

"My father can lick your father," insisted Mickey belligerently.

"Can't neither."

"Yes, he can lick anybody," and Mickey spat contemptuously on the sidewalk.

"But your uncle's in jail—and he can't lick nobody!" cried the other in barbaric treble.

"Take that back!" shouted Mickey, lowering his head and beginning to thrash his arms in the direction of his youthful baiter.

The two little boys fought closely, with muttered venom, hitting blindly, while the others closed around shouting gleefully.

"Give it to 'im, Jimmy!"

"Sook him in the nose!"

Blood was streaming down Mickey's face, causing the other little boy to jeer gloatingly and shout in notes of joy like songs of triumphant cruelty. But Mickey was game. He tripped his assailant and tumbled on top of him and began to pummel his face.

"Y' take that back? Y' got enough he cried."

Their champion down, the other little boys fled at a respectful distance and continued their taunts. But Mickey continued to beat his foe.

"Nuff!" cried the little fellow, on the bottom, finally. "I didn't mean it, Mickey—honest!"

Mickey got up, still bristling. One eye was swollen and his face was bloody and dirty. But he glared in the direction of the other children.

"Come on!" he screamed. "I can lick any of yeh who says my uncle is a bandit!"

But none dared venture near him and they stood silently while the vanquished one slowly got to his feet, weeping and rubbing his distorted face. He shuffled away and when he joined the others he turned and shouted:

"Your uncle is a bandit!"

Mickey started in pursuit, but the tormentors scattered. So Mickey went home. When his mother saw him, his little sanguine face grim and determined, she threw up her hands.

"What in the world has happened, Mickey?" she exclaimed.

"That Jimmy Gallagher and those other fellers said my uncle Ed was a bandit, and I licked him," he muttered.

Mary stooped down and took him in her arms and pressed his blood-begrimmed face to hers. Tears came in her eyes and her voice trembled.

"Don't don't you believe them,

Mickey," she said. "Now come on and get cleaned up. Your father's going to be mad when he finds out you've been fighting."

"Well, nobody can say that about my uncle Ed!" hotly protested Mickey.

"Now, don't say a word to your father about this," warned Mary, and she led Mickey toward the bathroom.

* * *

Two dusky figures sauntered into the little cigar-store in Lewis Street.

The first drew out a roll of bills and took off a ten-spot and placed it on the glass counter. Sam the proprietor looked at it and shook his head.

"Nothin' smaller?" he asked. The young man leaned over the counter and looked at him steadily.

"Was it you was here a week ago when there was a little shootin' in the street?" he asked, blowing the smoke directly into Sam's face.

"Yes, yes—I was—when those two fellers killed that cop and little girl—I sure was—and I saw them," Sam became erithuasiatic.

"Can you beat that?" asked the young man of the other. "Can you beat that?" he was around.

"Can you beat it?" queried the other indifferently, puffing away on his cigar.

"Yes, and I can point them out—I'd know them anywhere," continued Sam. "I identified them at police headquarters."

The first young man straightened up and looked around the place, from ceiling to floor.

"Yeh got a nice place here," he ventured, in the same evenly modulated voice.

"Oh, yes—it's nice—but things are slow," said Sam.

"But yeh make a livin' an' nobody bothers yeh?" asked the first young man.

"Oh, yes, I make a livin'—just do. No, nobody bothers me—what do you mean?"

"Oh, nothin' but yeh're sure yeh could identify those fellers?"

"Sure—sure—I couldn't mistake them—"

The first young man suddenly reached over and caught the proprietor's arm. There was a leer on his face.

"Yeh're gettin' along all right, ain't yeh?" he asked earnestly. "Yeh don't want no trouble, do yeh? Yeh got a wife an' kids and yeh don't want no trouble?"

His hand closed tightly on the other's arm. Sam winced and terror came in his eyes.

"What—what do you mean?" he asked in a quivering voice.

"Just what I say—yeh don't want no trouble. May be you wasn't so sure about them two fellers. Maybe yeh glom 'em in court yeh won't be so sure. Yeh're a busy feller and work in de store an' yeh don't have time to stand out on de street an' see everything what's goin' on. Do yeh?"

This last question was snapped out.

"What do you mean I ain't botherin' nobody—I saw them fellers—I couldn't help it—"

"Lissen," and the other showed his face across the counter until his nose almost touched the old man's, and his voice was very hard. "I tink it'd be better for yeh if yeh wasn't so sure. One o' dem boys is got an old mudder an' de 'dder one is keepin' his six little brudders and sisters—"

"But, I can't help that—that's too bad."

"Ain't it? Well if some of de boys by mistake should happen to touch off a pineapple under de back o' dis store where yeh live wit' your family, and blow yeh all to hell, or if somebody should happen to ask yeh to go out ridin' down a one-day street, or if dey pick up de body o' your kid in a sewer wit' some lead weights for jew'ry—wouldn't DAT be too bad?"

The little merchant's face went green. He opened his mouth and tried to talk, but nothing came out.

"Did yeh ever hear o' Belmonte?" clicked the gangster. Grossman began to collapse. "If yeh had de hull army an' navy behind yeh and yeh pulled any o' dat stuff on his boys in a courtroom, he'd have yeh chased aroun' de world an' dey'd croak yeh in a synagogue—...but he can be jus' as nice as he can be fierce."

He turned to the other hoodlum. "Got any jack on yeh?"

The other one nonchalantly slipped his hand in his vest pocket and flipped two yellow bills on

(Continued on page 4.)



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THE BEAST OF THE CITY

Continued from page 3)

the counter. "Yeah, I got a little chicken-feed." The bills slowly unfolded, they were two grand notes.

Two thousand dollars! Sam Grossman and his father and his father's father before him had never seen two thousand dollars. The hold on his forearm was released.

"See? It takes yeh five minutes to finger out the denomination o' two grand notes. Your eyes is terrible, brudder, an' yeh know it. Yeh couldn't never be sure o' nuttin' what yeh seen or 'ink yeh seen. Do yeh see what I mean?"

Grossman still stared as though hypnotized.

I guess yeh see.....an' if yeh don't see you ain't gonna see nuttin'—long.....well, so long an' good luck.....come on Charley. Our friend here didn't see no guys doin' no shootin'. In fact, he wouldn't know us if he seen us again. Would yeh old-timer?" Grossman shuddered, pulled himself together and slowly moved his head—from side to side.

CHAPTER XVIII.

In the ante-room to the Chief's office sat Daisy. She looked as though she had just been outfitted by the smartest establishments on the avenue. Her make-up was meticulous. Only one who knew her well would have noticed that her eyelids were swollen and the contour of her face was drawn.

The copper-secretary to the Chief opened the door and beckoned her. "Okay, the Chief'll see you." Daisy walked into the presence of the man to whom she owed her liberty, the man who was trying to send her lover—his own brother—to the electric chair. Fitz looked abstracted. He waved a hand, not unfriendly, and murmured, "Sit down Daisy. What do you want?" Daisy crossed to his desk and leaned both her hands on the edge and brought her face toward him.

"Chief, I wanna make a deal with you." Fitz looked up sharply and silently waited the proposition. "I think I could get Ed to turn State's evidence if you'd square the District Attorney to spring him for it."

Fightin' Jim Fitzpatrick kicked his chair out from under him and back against the wall.

"Did—did Ed send you to me with that message?"

"No. They haven't let me see him since they threw him in. I haven't slept a wink—just prayin' and tryin' in my own dumb way, to see if there ain't some way to save my man—your brother—from the chair. An' I thought—"

"Shut up. God knows its terrible enough that my brother should be a robber and a murderer, without making him a squealer. He was one of them. They went in together, now let them stick together, and let them burn together.....and you get out!"

Daisy staggered back.

"My God! Haven't you got a heart?"

"Yes—Belmonte says I've got my shield pinned on it."

Michael the shyder, the man who soured all night with the riff raff of the Big Burg—who ogled with drunken eyes of lust the faces of underworld molls—mouthpiece of organized viciousness and lawlessness—who wrung the hearts of juries and broke the hearts of prosecutors and policemen—turned at a high-spot in his final argument and asked the judge if he might have five minutes' leave from the courtroom. The judge nodded.

The twelve men fidgeted in the box and blinked and looked around the room. In the front row

of spectators sat two young men, dudishly dressed, hair oiled and slicked back, derbies in their laps, looking like a small-time vaudeville team. They had never taken their eyes from the eyes of the witnesses during the testimony for the State—except to switch them to meet the eyes of the jurymen.

Behind them sat Daisy Beaumont. She had taken the stand and denied everything except that she knew Ed Fitzpatrick. On cross examination she had denied hotly that she had ever visited the Chief and offered to have Ed Fitzpatrick turn State's evidence for his life. Michaels had never been better than in his gentle examination of Daisy.

Ed Fitzpatrick sat with "No-neck" Mike and "Ginger Slim." Ed's attitude was one of sullen defiance, and he never once glanced toward his brother, seated with Tom across the room. Sam Grossman the cigar-store owner, sat a bit shamefaced over near Jim; and the little boy and old woman, who had before identified the two killers, seemed terror-stricken. The D.A. had raved and ranted at the three witnesses, but they had stuck to their stories that they could not be positive of the two men—no, not positive.

When Michaels, fortified by a long swig from his bottle, his face flushed, returned to the courtroom, the judge rapped for order. Michaels cleared his throat, dabbed his handkerchief to his lips, and swept a hand toward Ed.

"Why, gentlemen," he said, "look at that fine young man—" Ed squirmed in his chair. "—with that open and boyish countenance. Can anyone of you imagine him wanting to murder and steal—to be a party to such a diabolical conspiracy? And consider these other two defendants—you've watched them through this disgraceful trial, gentlemen, Michaels paced up and down in front of the jury, speaking now in pleading tones, now in a fiery, outraged fashion. "These are strong men, upright men, smiling in the face of false accusations. One of them, they say, has served a prison sentence. But if I were that man, I'd be proud. He served that sentence gentlemen, to ave the honour of an innocent woman!"

The attorney made a dramatic pause and looked from one to the other of the jurors. He was leaning on the rail, peering almost into their faces.

"As this man's attorney I am entrusted with the story. If I could violate that trust and tell it to you, gentlemen, you would prize as one man and cheer him for his sacrifice. And can you look at these two mild defendants, Mr. Mahaffey and Mr. Morgan, and imagine them harming anyone—let alone killing anyone?"

"And what's the only testimony introduced by the prosecution that's worth considering? The word of four detectives and the honourable Chief of Police. The confessions they obtained by savage violence! Would you not confess, too, if you were beaten and intimidated and kept from eating and sleeping and treated like an animal? What does such a confession mean—and what does the word of these policemen mean, who have repeatedly expressed their enmity for the defendants? Blood-letters—professional persecutors—men to whom their own flesh and blood is meat and drink!"

"And the testimony of these three witnesses! You heard them repudiate everything the District Attorney said they said. They were bullied and intimidated, too. Fancied-stricken by the force of formidable law. Here they have the merciful protection of the court and can speak the truth—but who knows what goes on behind the doors of the District Attorney's office, or the Chief of Police's office? The devil alone knows—and he laughs!"

"And can you have any faith in the word and actions of a man who tries to send his own brother to the chair? Who can believe such a man? Even if his brother were guilty, would it not be more human, would you not respect him more, if he sought to evade direct questions? Law or no law, it is only in my-

thology that we find such conscientiousness as is supposed to have been displayed here—where another prosecutes brother. It is fiendish—ghastly!"

"Fightin' Jim Fitzpatrick!" he screamed. "He plays no favorites. He has no shame. He takes that poor defenseless, beautiful girl, the victim of one foul police frame-up that ruined her life, and attempts to involve her in this rotten crime, no rotteness than the crime of trying to crucify three innocent men for it, because she loved a man....Great God! Is that a crime too?"

"Fightin' Jim Fitzpatrick! Bah! The Strong Arm of police department. The blundering failure. Mad with a mania to make a big reputation, frustrated by his own stupid incompetence—desperate for a victim over whose body he can trample to glory—so he picks his own brother!"

"The man who wanted to clean up the city!" The little attorney went over and shook his finger beneath the very nose of Fightin' Jim, who set his jaw and clenched his fists. "He tried the very night he went into office to clean up the city. But what did he do? He bungled, and he had to admit it—and lay off. Cries that the crime element in the city has him licked. Now, what does he try to do to but vindicate himself? Win a prosecution at any price—by brutal methods. They don't call him Fightin' Jim for nothing. Wants to make a goat—even of his own kid brother—" Here the attorney's voice broke melodramatically. It was a full minute before he could choke out the words. "That is all, gentlemen, and with a despairing gesture he staggered into his seat."

One by one the gentlemen of the jury filed into the jury box. They had been out a half an hour. They remained standing and the judge rapped for order. "Gentlemen of the Jury," intoned the judge, "have you come to a verdict in this case?"

"We have, Your Honour," repeated the foreman in a hollow voice.

"What is your verdict, gentlemen?"

The foreman cleared his throat, glanced apprehensively around, dropped his eyes and then spouted:

"Not guilty. Your Honour."

DRAMATIST SELLS MATCHES

Depression Tell

The story of the struggle of a dramatist and playwright who had fallen on hard times was told at Marylebone, when Percival Murray Sykes was remanded on bail until October on charges of fraudulently obtaining small sums from tradesmen.

Det. Mackinnon said that Mr. Sykes had been connected with nobility. His plays included "The Great Silence," "Century Visitor," and "Poor Old Perkins," and at one time he had been in a very substantial position.

Lately, things had been going from bad to worse, owing to the prevailing depression. He was sold up at his address in Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, and, in the end,

He had been reduced to selling matches in the street.

The charges related to three cheques he had given to local tradesmen when there was no money in his account to meet them.

The charges related to three cheques he had given to local tradesmen when there was no money in his account to meet them.

The Prince of Wales had accepted a copy of his poem. "The Great Silence," and had wished him success.

HIS TERRIBLE POSITION.

"I have been trying to be as straight and honourable as I possibly can," said Mr. Sykes, who broke down while making his statement. "But I have been done for the moment, and I cannot explain how terrible my position has been..... If you will grant me the opportunity I will meet all my obligations. I have a play all ready for production."

The Magistrate said that he was sure that everybody felt sorry for Mr. Sykes, and he remanded him on bail until October, in the hope that in the mean time he would have better luck and be able to repay the tradesmen.

DEMAND FOR LOVE POTIONS

Superstition And Science

It is more than 200 years since a witch was executed in England, but it is only a few days since a case of witchcraft was before a court of justice.

Mrs. Ethel Wilkinson, of Bridlington, was convicted of obtaining money under false pretences from Dora Lyne. And the false pretences were that she could bring a lover to her client, by the magic spell of a concoction named Zop.

For, this wonder-worker, her victim parted with between £200 and £300.

But, alas, this love potion proved no more efficacious to produce the desired lover than the magic formula incanted on the high Brocken mountain in Germany was potent to change a goat into a beautiful youth.

Science marches steadily ahead, but dodging at its heels darts its gnomish elder brother, Superstition.

ONLY TWO ASSETS.

The belief that love may be procured from a bottle goes back into antiquity. It is one of the least objectionable aspects of that pretended witchcraft in villages throughout the world.

In England the practitioner usually has no other assets than age and ugliness. But they are all she needs. Simple village folk, once the notion is in their heads, fear the local hag and seek to propitiate her.

"Lovelorn" maidens go to her to procure potions to bring their indifferent swains to the desired degree of ardour. Even old men, as the famous Tipton case proved, will part with a life's earnings under threat of ill-wishing by the local witch, writes Mr. John England in Reynolds's I. News.

The witch with evil propensities to-day shares honours about equally with she who uses her sorcery on behalf of the sick and lovesick.

In many parts of Ireland it is a common belief that the activity of a baleful witch is always revealed by the appearance of pishogue, a sort of fungus.

They will tell you, that it has grown overnight as a result, of a witch's incantation along with the Devil himself. Its appearance will result in poor crops, dry cows, and other agricultural disasters.

A WITCH DOCTOR.

Just 40 years ago the Suffolk Coroner held an inquest on a child sealed to death. The parents had not sent for a doctor, but for the local witch. Her incantations had failed however.

Yet not only the parents, but many witnesses from the village of Mendlesham came forward to declare their complete faith in the supernatural powers of the village hag.

This persistence in belief of magic powers among the simple and ignorant to-day is not, after all, so surprising, when we glance back at the current opinions among the learned as short a distance in time as to the eighteenth century.

Less than a century and a half ago, a famous Glasgow University professor publicly declared his belief in witches, and witchcraft, even to the legendary rider of the broomstick across the night skies.

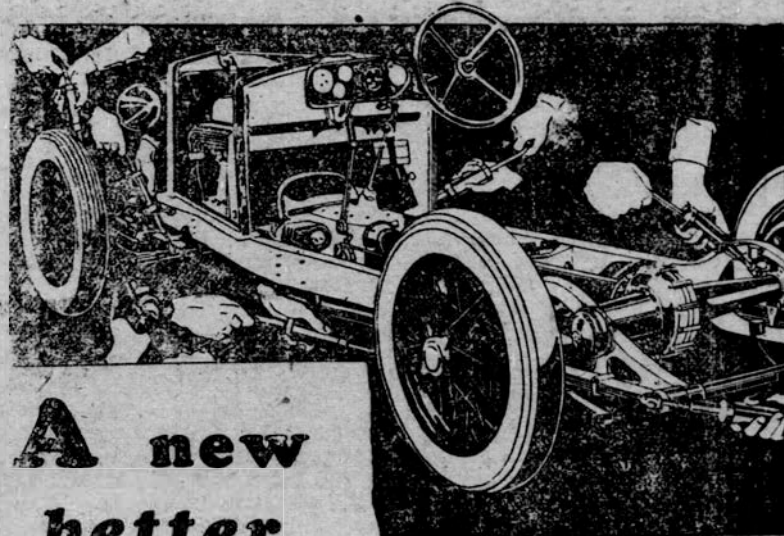
Seldon, a great lawyer, took them seriously, too, and counselled hanging in all cases of conviction. So, too, Sir Thomas Brown and Roger Bacon were convinced believers and devoted much time to the study of the Black Art.

A COMMON PRACTICE.

It is claimed that the practice of seeking love from the bottle of the love philtre vendor is even quite common in our big cities to-day.

But such transactions do not find their way into court. The successful client becomes a walking advertisement for the witch; the less lucky remains mute for pride's sake.

However far Science takes humanity, we may be fairly sure it will never entirely outrun the following footsteps of the wizard and the witch.



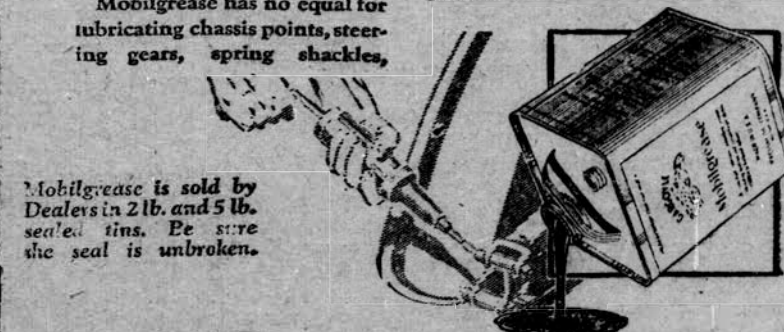
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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
Hindh—Chavan Vadi 1, 1988.
Parsi—Aspandad 15, 1301.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 14, 1351.
Sunrise—6h. 20m.
Sunset—7h. 6m.
High tide—0-16, 12-50.
Low tide—16-13, 18-58.
Phases of the moon—Last quarter 24th Aug. 0h. 51m. p.m.; New moon, 1st Sept. 1h. 25m. a.m.

Indian Tariff Board, Public Inquiry, Old Customs House, Fort, 12-30 a.m.
Bombay University Senate Meeting 2 p.m.
Harwood League: R. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Coopers, 5-45 p.m.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay attends a meeting of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association, Woodhouse Road, 6-20 p.m.
THURSDAY, August 18.
Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.
FRIDAY, August 19.
Harwood League: Irish Fusiliers vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway, Coopers, 5-45 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records, 6 p.m., light music by "Navaz," and instrumental by B. S. Hooagan (violin solo); 9 p.m.: News in Hindi, New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—Professor Sir C. V. Raman will address a meeting of the Fellows of the Indian Chemical Society, Bombay Branch, at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-0 p.m. The subject of his address will be "Molecular Rotation."

THANA DISTRICT "CONFERENCE"

Mrs. Karandikar And Seven Others Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Aug. 18.
Eight persons including Mrs. Gangabai Karandikar, the President-elect were arrested for having taken part in the Thana District Conference which was held to-day at Thana at 3 p.m. in the open space near the Gamdevi temple. Leaflets were distributed announcing that Thana District Conference would be held to-day and hence the police were busy since this morning.

WOMAN'S DEATH ON OPERATION TABLE

Jury Attributes It To Heart Failure

Bombay Tuesday
The death was an unfortunate occurrence, which could not have been foreseen, remarked the Coroner of Bombay, at an inquest held on the body of Mrs. Prabhavati Mehta, who died on Monday morning on the operation table, while under the influence of chloroform.
The facts of the case are that Mrs. Prabhavati (20 years), wife of Mr. G. C. Mehta, a jeweller, was admitted into the Rukmanibai lying-in hospital at Babulnath on August 10, for treatment. Mrs. Mehta had an incomplete miscarriage about seven months back, and when she was admitted into the hospital, she informed Dr. M. V. Mehta, the principal medical officer, that she had conceived again. She also stated that she had been bleeding.

SIGNS OF COLLAPSE

After four days' observations, the doctor thought it necessary to have an operation immediately. Both the patient and her husband agreeing to the operation, the patient was put under the influence of chloroform. Yesterday morning, when the operation was half-way, the doctors observed that the patient showed signs of collapse. In spite of artificial respiration and all other precautions, the patient died.

Inspector P. V. Foster of Gamdevi police station conducted the case.

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NEXT CHANGE

ABDUL GANI HAND-CUFFED IN COURT

Inspector Police Narrates Story Of His "Exploits"

HOW HE GAVE SLIP TO POLICE & KEPT THEM AT BAY BY FIRING REVOLVER SHOTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.
Daring escapades of Dawood Gani, alleged to be a notorious gangster of Bombay were narrated by Mr. Frank Olivera, the prosecution counsel and Inspector Dyer of the C.I.D., a witness in the case in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, to-day when hearing of the case against Dawood commenced.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER POLICE

Dawood Gani is charged under Section 307 of the I. P. C. with attempt to murder two police officers on the night of March 8, 1926, when a police party raided a house in Bapd Khote Street to arrest Dawood and his accomplices who were said to be in hiding there.

Inspector Dyer who led the raiding party and who was himself a victim of the shots alleged to have been fired by Dawood narrated the incident at great length.

ACCUSED IN HANDCUFFS

The court room was crowded with police officers and visitors. Dawood was brought handcuffed in the court. Evidence of Inspector Dyer was explained to Dawood by the interpreter of the court in Gujarati which he heard with great care and attention.

Further hearing was adjourned till Thursday Aug. 13.

Mr. Frank Olivera, with Mr. Dyer appeared for the prosecution.

Opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Olivera stated how the local C.I.D. were engaged in investigating a number of cases of house breaking in the city in the early months of 1926 and also a gang case and narrated how they arranged the raid on a house in Bapd Khote street on the night of March 8 when the accused is alleged to have fired shots at Inspector Dyer and Sub-Inspector Sorabji.

FIRE FIRED AT

The counsel stated that after firing two or three shots at Inspector Dyer and Sub-Inspector Sorabji the man rushed out of the passage and fired some more shots at Sub-Inspector Bhatkal Sub-Inspector Raju and a police constable who were standing outside. He then entered the Musjid Street and from there went into Ali Umar Street and there hid himself in some Timber Depot.

He remained there for half an hour and seems to have recharged his revolver. He rushed out again from the place and made a bid for his liberty. By this time a big crowd had assembled on the road. He went on firing shots and made good his escape.

The Magistrate observed that the important point was as to who was the person who hid himself into the latrine and fired shots.

OFFER OF REWARD

Continuing Mr. Olivera's story that after the incident of March 8 the man disappeared. A reward of Rs. 500 was declared by the Police Commissioner for his arrest.

STAYS IN A HINDU HOTEL

Three days later, that is on March 11, one Joshi a writer in Mharbadi Police Station went to the Arya Pathikashram a boarding house on Sandhurst Road. There he saw a man sitting on the bench whose face seemed to him to be familiar. The man was then in Hindu costume. Joshi found out that he was no one else but Dawood Gani the wanted man. He wrote something on a piece of paper to inform his friends near him but they did not follow it. He therefore quietly left the place and went to the Mharbadi Police Station to get police help. But by the time he returned the man who was staying in the Boarding House had left it paying off the Bill and leaving behind him only a note.

It appears that Dawood stayed at the Arya Pathikashram as a Hindu and gave his name as Bhagwanbhai Bhoja. When the police searched the trunk that he had left behind, it was found that it contained costumes worn by Muslims.

WHO IS BHOJA?

Mr. Olivera added that the significance of the fact was that Bhagwanbhai Bhoja the man whose name Dawood used was the same man who was arrested in 1922 with Dawood and the latter's brother Bachu. This Bhoja was again charged for shooting Police Inspector Gushie and was tried and sentenced to transportation for life in 1924. So at the time when Dawood used his name in fact that man

was undergoing imprisonment.

GAVE SLIP TO POLICE

After that till 1929 there was no trace of Dawood. In that year he was arrested by the police at Rai Bareh and was sentenced. From there he was being taken to Ahmedabad to stand a murder charge there but on the way he gave a slip to the police and absconded. He was arrested in May last in Karachi and brought to Bombay. The Counsel added that the accused was identified by seven police officers.

INSPECTOR DYER'S EVIDENCE

Inspector Henry John Dyer of the Bombay C.I.D. was examined for the prosecution. Witness stated that in February and March 1926 he was investigating several house breaking cases in the city. He was also investigating a 'Gang' case. In this work he was assisted by Sub-Inspector Raju, Bhatkal and Sorabji. In this gang case he particularly wanted a man named Dawood Gani.

On March 8, 1926 witness received information regarding the movements of the absconder Dawood Gani and arranged for a raid on a room in a house in Bapd Khote Street. At about 9-30 p.m. he went to the Null Bazaar Chawl with about 15 persons including four police officers and after waiting for some time decided to raid room on the first floor of a house where he had learnt that the wanted man was hiding with his accomplices.

Narrating the details of the raid, Inspector Dyer said, they received information that a man had jumped down into the adjoining building from the place which they were searching. The witness and Sorabji went down and they say Sub-Inspector Raju on the road in front of the building, and near the sweeper's lane. Witness identified Magan Jeeva, a witness in the case who volunteered the information that there was a man in the latrine at the end of the lane.

Inspector Dyer further stated that he and Sub-Inspector Sorabji then went near the latrine on the ground floor and found it closed from inside. They then went. They asked the man inside to "Come Out." There was no reply. In the meanwhile he heard that the inside latch of the door of the latrine was being raised. The door was partly opened and the man inside put his right hand out upto the elbow. Witness could see a revolver in his hand. He fired two or three shots at the witness and Sub-Inspector Sorabji. Witness received a bullet wound in his back. Sub-Inspector Sorabji received a bullet wound in his right eye. They also fired shots from their revolvers. Sorabji tried to bang the door of the latrine to hold the man inside. But the man pushed it out and rushing from the latrine ran into Bapd Khote Street.

As witness fired shots he saw the man going out. As to his identity it was dark and he could not see his face. But from his dress he could say that he was the same person whom he had seen trying to come down and

INDIANS DRAW WITH SURREY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The cricket match between Surrey and All-India which commenced at the Oval on Saturday, ended to-day in a draw. Following are the final scores:—

Surrey 387 for 3 declared and 5 for 3. All-India 204 and 322 for 8 declared.

ETG WAZIR-NAZIR PARTNER-SHIP

The attendance was small when the Indians resumed their second innings in the match against Surrey at the Oval to-day. Fine weather prevailed and the wicket was good. Wazir Ali and Nazir Ali, continuing their fourth wicket partnership, put the century on board when the innings had lasted 20 minutes over two hours and Wazir Ali completed his own 50 five minutes later. Batting very confidently despite numerous bowling changes Wazir Ali drove and pulled Fender to boundaries.

Hundred runs were put on for the fourth wicket when the Wazir Ali-Nazir Ali partnership had lasted an hour and 25 minutes. Nazir Ali now had a six off Gregory, sending him to the pavilion. He completed his individual 50 when he had been batting an hour and a half, and followed this up with three fours off Gregory in one over but had a life in the same over, being missed at 65 by squires, who misjudged a high drive to boundary.

WAZIR'S SEDATE INNINGS

The next over, however, found the break-up of the partnership Wazir Ali being held by Parker the gully off Allom. (191-4-82) The fourth wicket had realised 11 runs in ten minutes short of two hours. Wazir Ali had batted 1 minutes over three hours. In score including ten strokes to the boundary. Colah filled the vacancy and he and Nazir Ali had raised the total to 209 for four wickets at the lunch interval. Wazir Ali had then made 75 and Colah ten.

ALL-INDIA SECOND INNINGS

Wazir Ali c Parker b Allom 8
Nazir Ali c Jardine b Allom 8
Navle, c Jardine, b Allom 1
Naomool, b Fender 1
Naidu, c Mobery, b Fender 1
Nazir Ali c Mobery, b Allom 24
Colah b Allom 40
Marshall b Owen 43
Limbedi c and b Gregory 40
Amarshingh, not out 2
Jehangir Khan, not out 11
Extras 11
Total (for eight declared) 322

—Reuter.

HINDU YOUTH MISSING

The Secretary, Lalbaugh Relief Committee writes:—
"Jagjivan Purshottam, aged 23 working in Thakkar Vervejee Khimji and Co's shop in the Mangaldas Market is missing since two months during the last year in the city. He comes from Katrodi, (Dist. Bhavnagar). Anybody knowing his whereabouts should please communicate to the Secretary, Lalbaugh Relief Committee, Batatawala Mansion, 337 Suparibaug Road, Bombay."

Remittances To Home Treasury

The following are the remittances to the Home Treasury in pounds sterling:—

During the From 1st week ending April last 13th inst. to 13th inst.

Sterling purchased in India	495000	718000
Sterling taken over in London	Nil	715300
Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	Nil	3750000
Total	495000	2317000

who had retraced his steps on seeing them.

ACCUSED'S FINGER PRINTS

The prosecution counsel applied that the police should be allowed to take the finger print of the accused. On being asked by the court the accused said that he had no objection to give finger prints and the Magistrate directed the police to do so in the court.

Further hearing was adjourned till Thursday August 18. Mr. Kantilal Thakore, appeared for the accused.

PREMIER BLESSES HIS OWN SCHEME

(Continued from Page 1)

India a new place in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Our duty was plain. As the failure of the communities to agree amongst themselves had placed an almost insurmountable obstacle in way of any constitutional development, it was incumbent upon one Government to take action. In accordance, therefore, with the pledges that I gave on behalf of the Government at the Round Table Conference in response to repeated appeals from representative Indians and in accordance with statement to British Parliament and approved by it the Government are to-day publishing a scheme of representation in provincial assemblies that they intend in due course to lay before Parliament unless in the meanwhile the communities themselves agree upon a better plan.

We should be only too glad if at any stage before the proposed bill becomes law the communities can reach an agreement amongst themselves. But guided by past experience the Government are convinced that no further negotiations will be of any advantage and they can be no party to them. They will, however, be ready and willing to substitute for their scheme any scheme whether in respect of anyone or more of the Governor's Provinces or in respect of the whole of British India that is generally agreed to and accepted by all the parties affected.

BLESSING THE SEPARATE ELECTORATES

In order to appreciate the Government's decision it is necessary to remember the actual conditions in which it is being given. For many years past separate electorates, namely, the grouping of particular categories of voters in territorial constituencies by themselves have been regarded by the minority communities as an essential protection for their rights. In each of the recent stages of constitutional development separate electorates have consequently found a place. However much the Government may have preferred a uniform system of joint electorates, they found it impossible to abolish the safeguards to which the minorities still attach vital importance. It would serve no purpose to examine the causes which in the past have led to this state of affairs. I am rather thinking of the future. I want to see the greater and smaller communities working together in peace and amity so that there will be no further need for a special form of protection. In the meantime, however, the Government have to face facts as they are and must maintain this exceptional form of representation.

DOUBLE VOTING FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES

There are two features of the decision to which I must allude. One has to do with the Depressed Classes and the other with the representation of women.

The Government would be quite unable to justify a scheme which omitted to provide what is really requisite for either.

Our main object in the case of the Depressed Classes has been while securing to them spokesmen of their own choice in the legislatures of the province where they are found in large numbers, at the same time to avoid electoral arrangements which would perpetuate their segregation. Consequently, the Depressed Class voters will vote in the general Hindu constituencies and, elected member in such a constituency will be influenced by his responsibility to this section of electorates but for the next twenty years there will also be a number of special seats filled from special depressed class electorates. The anomaly of giving certain members of the Depressed classes two votes is abundantly justified by the urgent need of securing that their claims should be effectively expressed and prospects of improving their actual condition promoted.

HOLDING THE KEYS OF PROGRESS

As regards women voters it has been widely recognised in recent years that the women's movement in India holds one of the keys of progress. It is not too much to say that India cannot reach the position to which it aspires in the world until its women play their due part as educated and influential citizens. Here are undoubtedly serious objections to extending the presentation of women communal method but if seats are to be served for women as such and women members are to be fairly strubred among communities are in the existing circumstances no alternative.

With this explanation I commend the scheme to the Indian communities as a fair and honest attempt to hold the balance between the conflicting claims in relation to the existing position in India. Let them take it though it may not for the moment satisfy the full claims of any of them as a workable plan for dealing with the question of representation in the next period of India's constitutional development. Let them remember when examining the scheme that they themselves failed when pressed

PATHE

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again and again to produce to us some plan which would give general satisfaction.

PREMIER'S PIOUS HOPE

In the end only Indians themselves can settle this question. The most that the Government can hope for is that their decision will remove an obstacle from the path of constitutional advance and will thus enable Indians to concentrate their attention upon solving the many issues that still remain to be decided in the field of constitutional reform. Let the leaders of all the Indian communities show at this critical moment in India's constitutional development their appreciation of the fact that communal co-operation is a condition of progress and that it is their special duty to put upon themselves the responsibility of making the new constitution work.—A. P.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T T ON LONDON
New York, Aug. 16.
Previous Closing 3.48 1/4
To-day's Closing 3.48

T T ON NEW YORK
London, Aug. 16.
Previous Closing 3.48 1/2
To-day's Opening 3.48 5/8
To-day's Closing 3.48

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER
New York, Aug. 16.
Previous Closing Rate 7.47
To-day's Opening Rate 7.49
Difference .02
To-day's Closing 7.53
Difference .05

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

July/Aug Rs. 212-8
April/May Rs. 228-

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER
Liverpool, Aug. 16.
Previous Closing Rate 5.43
To-day's Opening Rate 5.60
Difference .17
To-day's Closing Rate 5.64
Difference .04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Aug. 16.
Silver Ready 18-2-0
Silver Forward 18-4-0
Higher + 2 annas
Speculators bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 16.
Silver (spot) 56 2 0
Silver (forward) 56 14 0
Guinea 18 7 0
Gold 29 2 0

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REGINALD DENNY

CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD

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BIGGEST LAUGH OF THE YEAR

CHRONICLE

AUGUST 17, 1932

LEADERS

to the new policy of Sir Samuel Hoare. The Depressed Classes, at the Conference held in Bombay last month, have already declared themselves for joint electorates, and have refused to separate themselves from the main body of the Hindu community. Dr. Moonje was largely responsible for this changed attitude of the Depressed Classes, despite Dr. Ambedkar's reactionary and suicidal advice. These Depressed Classes did not pass the Bombay resolutions merely to help Dr. Moonje to present a united front against Muslims in his fight for political gains, which has been going on for the last many years. Much has to be done and much can be done to raise these people, to educate them, to awaken them to their real position in the country. Instead, Dr. Moonje goes off to London on a political pilgrimage and offers his cooperation to Sir Samuel Hoare on the lowest possible terms, far lower than those offered by the more sensible, independent, and even more representative Liberals and is willing to be satisfied with any crumbs that may be thrown to him by the ruling caste in Great Britain.

DUTY OF LEADERS.

At no time was such an appeal more necessary than now, when the country is divided into innumerable political and communal sections. The duty of Indian leaders is not to fight for their particular sections, but to try to remove the differences which are being created by interested persons. As Dr. Khare says: "The anti-national, inactive, mischievous sections of Maharashtra are raising their heads against the nation when responsible and influential leaders are in jail." That is not all. Dr. Moonje, who has now "come forward to co-operate and is joining hands with Sir Samuel Hoare," has committed the Hindu Mahasabha to a policy which runs counter to many of its professions. In his anxiety to co-operate with the Secretary of State he has betrayed the Mahasabha into a false position, and if the leaders of that body do not take their courage in both their hands and repudiate him, the country will feel that it has done immense harm to India's real interests.

DENOUNCE MOONJE.

We are slow to believe that the Mahasabha, of which the real head and inspirer happens to be Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who has already declared himself of the same opinion as Mahatma Gandhi, will agree to throw overboard all that the country has so dearly cherished and fought for, for the sake of trumpety gains, with a view to getting unfair advantage for his community. We join with Dr. Khare in his appeal to Maharashtrian leaders to assert themselves in this crisis. As he says, the Hindu Mahasabha ought not to reduce itself to the position of a Taluka Aman Sabha, and it is up to the leaders of the Sabha to denounce Dr. Moonje at the earliest opportunity. The pity of it is that the Mahasabha has not yet declared itself one way or the other and is, perhaps, sitting on the fence waiting for further developments. The Mahasabha ought to stand, and no doubt it does, for some definite programme and policy and there is plenty of work to be done, if it is anxious, for the country, instead of merely passing resolutions of co-operation.

Frustrated Hopes

The stalemate at the recent German elections has rendered the political situation in the Fatherland more confused than before. After the fall of the Brüning Government, the German people had reconciled themselves, as a temporary evil, to be ruled by a veiled autocracy which can only function through the issue of Emergency Decrees. The elements in German public life which are determined to suffer no onslaughts on the

BETRAYAL OF THE DEPRESSED.

the country would give a decisive majority to the Nazis proved illusory. They form numerically the largest political party in the Reichstag but they are not strong enough to form a government without allying themselves with the Socialists. Such an alliance they have spurned. Hitler demanded the Chancellorship from Hindenburg on Saturday last declaring: "I claim the position which Mussolini gained after his famous march to Rome." Unfortunately for him there has been no march on Berlin, as yet. A semi-official statement from Berlin says that the von Papen Government did its utmost to give the Nazis a commensurate share in the new cabinet but the offer was refused. Germany's would-be Mussolini is so conscious of his inability to make any Government possible that he is pitching his demands high enough to make co-operation with him by any other political group impossible. The result is the continuation of a Government with dictatorial powers whose very first meeting with the new Reichstag is bound to end in the adjournment of that body indefinitely.

NO EASY TASK.

Germany will be ruled, therefore, by a Government without Parliament until such time as a new election under a change in the electoral system is possible. Electoral reform foisted on the country through an Emergency Decree is an unpopular step to take but the von Papen Government will be forced to take it. Its only hope lies in making its existence acceptable to the mass of the people by convincing them that no other Government is possible. It will, of course, proceed to break the power of the Nazis who are unwilling to co-operate in the formation of a constitutional government. It will find this by no means an easy task, because behind the Nazis are the Prussian land-owners and a large number of industrial and banking magnates who disliked the Brüning policy of economic emancipation and sought alliance with feudal interests to oust him from power.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S CHANCE

But the more the Hitlerite persist in their obstinacy the greater will be the eagerness of these industrial interests to dissociate themselves from the Nazis. Herein lies the chance of the present Government. If it manoeuvres cleverly to regain their support it can manage to continue in office and win popular opinion to its side that in the circumstances it is the only possible Government in Germany.

THE RIGHT LEAD

It is gratifying to note that the Bengal Legislative Council has given the right lead in not tolerating separatism in elections to municipal bodies. It decided unanimously on Monday on the motion of Mr. Singh Roy, the Minister for Local Self-Government, to introduce joint electorates with reservation of seats for the minority communities in municipalities, in accordance with the proportion of such communities to the total population. This is a welcome change in the existing Act in Bengal and we share the Minister's hope that Bengal would give lead to the rest of India "on this thorny question". It is eminently desirable that the canker of separatism should not enter the municipal field. The harm that it has done in the political field is notorious. Bengal's example deserves to be followed in other provinces.

FRENZIED SPECULATION

Those who have been expecting real economic recovery during the last few days of hectic speculation on the stock exchanges whether in London, New York or Bombay, will be sorely disappointed at the bear raid in New York. Nothing has happened during the past month which can by any stretch of imagination be said to have materially altered the position. Apart from the Lausanne Agreement, which is only tentative, or what they call a "gentlemen's agreement," and must fall to the ground if America refuses to cancel the large debts due to her, nothing tangible has taken place either at Geneva or at Lausanne to conjure such rosy pictures as some people, unfortunately, do. The only interpretation of this unusual activity is that speculators who were lying low all these weary months have let themselves loose on an unwary public with the result that we see at New York where there is frenzied selling following frenzied buying.

WOULD-BE MUSSOLINI.

The boast of the lieutenants of Hitler during the election campaign that this time at least

IRISH INTEREST IN INDIAN STRUGGLE

Information Bureau To Be Started In Dublin

(From Our Own Correspondent)

(By Air Mail)

LONDON, Aug. 6. In pursuance of the suggestion of Mr. Vithalbhay Patel, who was recently in Dublin, a small meeting of some Indian and Irish friends of Indian Independence was held on Saturday last in the Republican Offices, 12 St. Andrews Street, Dublin, to consider the steps necessary for organising a permanent committee in Dublin. Among those present were Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Gonne MacBride, Mrs. Woods, Mr. M. Twomey, Dr. Lynch of Paris, Dr. McCormick, Mrs. Peader O'Donnell, Dr. Day, Mr. John Brennan and Mr. Indralai Yajnik. Mrs. Gonne MacBride presided. After some preliminary discussion it was resolved to inaugurate a body called "The Indian-Irish Independence League". Among other things, the League will establish an Indian Information Bureau, and will try to explore the possibilities of economic and trade relations between Ireland and India. The membership of the League will be open to all individuals and organisations who support the objects and constitution of the League and pay a minimum subscription of one shilling admission fee and one shilling annual subscription. Giving me an account of the response of the Irish people to Mr. Patel's invitation, Mr. Yajnik said that the Flan Paill deputies, Republic leaders, newspaper representatives and workers' organisations all responded with genuine friendliness to Mr. Patel's idea.

At the preliminary meeting held on Saturday, the two inspiring figures were the venerable Madame Despard. She is now in her eighty-sixth year, and yet she retains her vitality and keenness for work. She carried on a most vigorous propaganda against the Cosgrave Party during the last elections and she recounted with mordant humour her innumerable encounters with those who shadowed her, actually in the precincts of her own house. Madame Gonne MacBride, who presided over the Saturday meeting, is a stately woman of commanding personality. She has now for many years conducted active propaganda in Ireland and on the Continent for relief and release of the Irish political prisoners.

GOOD RESPONSE

Many of the republicans who sat at the meeting on Saturday night were either in hiding during the last Cosgrave regime or suffered untold hardships in jail only a few months ago. Mrs. Wood, the President of the Fianna Fail Club, motored down sixty miles from a summer resort to attend the meeting and she promises to be a veritable pillar of strength in the future work of the League. Mr. Peader O'Donnell, the brilliant Republican leader and novelist, helped Mr. Yajnik with his pen and counsel night and day. Mr. Frank Ryan, the Editor of the "An Phoblacht" (The Republic) was kind enough to feature an article on India during the week. The Editor of the "Irish Press," representing the de Valera Party published an interview on Indian affairs and even the "Irish Independent," the organ of the Cosgrave Party, was kind enough to call for and publish a short account of the meeting.

REPUBLICAN AMBITION

As regards the internal situation in Ireland, Mr. Yajnik asserts that the large majority of Irish

people do not yet hold themselves to be quite free—in spite of the inauguration of the so-called Free State. They would not consider themselves completely free even when the Oath of Allegiance is abolished and even when the Annuities are permanently withheld from Great Britain. For, there can be no real independence, in their opinion, till the six counties in the North are united with the rest of Ireland, all British armed forces and authority are completely withdrawn from that area, and till all the Irish harbours are absolutely free. The Irish people are determined to fight to the last ditch till a new Republic is set up in an undivided Ireland.

"BLESSING IN DISGUISE."

At present Ireland is in British economic grip. Even Irish currency reserves, transferred from the Irish banks during the War are still held by the Bank of England. Irish economy has been deflected from its rightful course in order to make Ireland the producer of raw material and live stock so necessary for England, and the happy dumping ground for British manufactured goods. So the present economic war, as de Valera passionately exclaimed during his speech in the Dail, might prove a "blessing in disguise." And though Irish farmers are bound to suffer to a certain extent, in the course of transition, they are inspired with a common determination to consume their raw products themselves, and to manufacture necessary goods as far as possible in the coming years. By drastically reducing their imports as well as exports they hope once again to straighten out their economic condition so as to be rid for ever of parasitical dependence on Britain.

Notes of the Day

Warning To Britain.

The Irish problem is getting more acute and complicated. Britain, who is vociferously talking about Imperial co-operation and Imperial preference, having declared a tariff war on Ireland rather than accept Mr. De Valera's offer of arbitration on the question of annuities, Ireland had no other alternative than to resort to defensive retaliatory methods. The Irish Government's lead has since been followed by the people, who are organising a vigorous boycott of British goods. They have often before used the weapon of boycott successfully and may be trusted to give a good account of themselves now. The Cosgrave party, which at present, has the majority in the Senate and on which the British Government relies much, may have to pay a heavy price for its holding up the Oath Bill. Mr. de Valera and his colleagues have already openly declared their intention to introduce a Bill abolishing the Senate. Possibly, further complications may yet be averted by Britain accepting Mr. de Valera's offer of arbitration. But it is doubtful if the present British Government would be wise in time.

I. L. P. Purge.

The Independent Labour Party has done well in ridding itself of all members whose loyalty to it and its principles is lukewarm. It was a great step forward when it decided to break away from the Parliamentary Labour Party and go its own way, and do what it thinks was right. Though the members are few, they are staunch and well-tried men, who can be depended on. In India, we tolerate a great deal of disloyalty among members of important political parties, because we feel that any strong action is likely to bring disunion and discord. That is why people "rut" so easily in India. The I.L.P. was not obsessed with these fears, but proceeded to weed out all the undesirable. The strength of a party does not lie wholly in mere num-

bers, but on the character of the persons who make it. The I.L.P. is no respecter of persons, evidently, and even ex-Cabinet Ministers have been expelled.

Visapur Again!

Visapur Jail, though "much improved from what it was a year ago," still seems to be a most undesirable place for housing prisoners. Since the Civil Disobedience movement began large numbers have been sent there, and the conditions are still bad. From the statement which appeared in these columns, it would appear that a number of prisoners got typhoid fever and the medical attention to patients is unsatisfactory. The fact is that the water-supply at the place is very bad, because the prison is rarely used. The Government have a duty to perform and they cannot neglect the health of the prisoners, because they are unable to bring the prison into line with others in the Presidency. It is stated that diarrhoea is also a trouble. Last year, we believe, the Home Member had to go there personally, on account of the numerous complaints. The Government ought to look into this matter immediately.

Khaddar And Local Bodies.

The Allahabad Municipal Board is to be congratulated on having exempted Khaddar from octroi duty. The Board's example may well be emulated by all other Local Bodies. Their loss due to the exemption will be nothing as compared to the gain to the Khaddar industry. Government's neglect of their duty by Khaddar should induce Local Bodies and the public in general to give every possible help they can to Khaddar. Local Bodies should not be content with the negative help of exempting Khaddar from octroi duty. They should use Khaddar in their offices and schools whenever they need to purchase any cloth. So far at any rate, we trust, Government have nowhere penalised the use of Khaddar as helping unlawful organisations.

SHAMDASANI'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Case Against Central Bank Directors

BOMBAY, Tuesday. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty at the High Court dismissed the revisional application of Mr. P. D. Shamdasi against the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate acquitting the Directors of the Central Bank. The accused in the case are Sir Pheroze Shethna, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, Mr. Motilal Kanji and Mr. Ardeshir Dubash. They were charged with conspiracy and criminal breach of trust in respect of their having, it was alleged, received a share of the underwriting commission of Rs. 50,000 paid by the Bank in 1919.

Dismissing the application the Lordships said that in cases of acquittal, when there was an appeal by a private individual the High Court never interfered unless there was a ground of public importance. In this case the Lordships did not think there was any sufficient public ground on which they could interfere. So far as these charges were concerned, there was no illegality in trying them together as they arose out of the same transaction.

ANTI-DUMPING DUTY

BOMBAY, Tuesday. The following telegram was sent by the Bombay Shareholders' Association to the Commerce Member of the Government of India, on Aug. 13:—The Bombay Shareholders' Association feels concerned at the delay regarding the action Government propose to take in the Tariff Board report on the dumping of Japanese piecegoods. It earnestly urges that immediate action is most essential in the interest of the national industry.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PUSHBKYE TOURISTS.

At a meeting held on Sunday the 7th inst. in the Youngmen's Hindu Association Hall, Bombay to congratulate two Pushbkye Tourists of the Pathare Khatrya Community, Mr. P. Baloo who presided on the occasion presented cups and garlands to the two enterprising tourists and not to Harijan youths, as published in error in our Tuesday's issue.

Topsy-Cake

"I claim the position which Mussolini gained after his famous march to Rome," said "General Hitler" to Field-Marshal Hindenburg. And the answer of the old veteran was short and sharp. "March!" he said.

Now Mussolini the Second has disappeared and so have his troops. The rumour is that they have been given a leave, but we opine that they are concentrating at a suitable point to commence their march to Berlin, in obedience to von Hindenburg's command. Whether they will get there is another matter.

So the World's Greatest Financial transaction is a success after all. Only £150,000,000 will have to be paid out in cash—a mere tea-bite compared to what Britain will save. Napoleon was wrong. The English are a nation of financial jugglers—par excellence!

Two High Court judges in Calcutta differed in their views as to whether the modesty of a girl of five could be outraged. But curiously enough neither of them thought the sense of modesty could actually exist at so early an age. The question should obviously have been decided by a jury of matrons. It is not within the competence of judges.

"Sikh Agitation Against Communal Majority." "Government Perturbed"

But only to the extent of an additional three per cent.

A gossip in a weekly contemporary asserts that when he present C-in-C goes and a new one arrives, Sir C. P. Ramaswami-Iyer may be made "Defence Minister." It is thought that his experience as Provincial Scout Commissioner well qualifies him for this important portfolio.

But what will F. M. von Moonje say? Perhaps, though, he is to be the new C-in-C.

Miraben Not To Return To Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Ban.

—Times of India.

But she's coming all the same.

Mr. Hoover has a big scheme or providing credit. He's lucky, most of us in these days are engaged on schemes for obtaining it.

"The past twelve months have seen the Viceroy and his Government taking a strong attitude as regards the revolutionary organisations, which were becoming such a menace to this country, as also the civil disobedience, and non-co-operation movements, which are rapidly reducing this country to the brink of bankruptcy."

Thus spoke the President of the United Planters' Association at Bangalore. So the Liberals have ready been roped in to provide fresh fuel for the fiery fuel of Anglo-India.

But now they know they are in joint movement for bringing the country to the brink of bankruptcy perhaps they will think twice about it. There's always a chance as long as you're only in the brink.

It is gratifying—or perhaps it's not—to learn that ladies are not allowed to visit the rooms of scholars at the Taj Mahal Hotel. This privilege, we presume, is accorded only to married men.

In a case in the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay, it was alleged that the accused, who stayed in the Taj, as visited in his room at the hotel by a young lady. Such a thing, we now learn, could never happen at the Taj's "a" places.

Of course the poor Press is always blamed. Yesterday Mr. Pochkhanawalla appeared before the T. P. M. on behalf of the Taj Mahal Hotel and said, "Inaccurate reports had found their way into the reports of the case." Whereupon he and spoke the Police Prosecution who said the report were an accurate account of what he had stated on instructions. And now we are waiting for Mr. Maneksha Pochkhanawalla's apology.

CRAZY-CHINA ELECTORATES

Time For Return To Sanity And Common-Sense

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

If there was a bargain between the Government and the Muslim communalists, the former have certainly given a substantial earnest of their intention to fulfil it, so far as the communal representation they propose in the provincial legislatures goes. In the Communal Award, which is published to-day, the Mussalmans gain substantially in the Punjab and Bengal and retain their position intact elsewhere. The odium of definitely conferring a "statutory majority" on the Mussalmans in the Punjab is avoided. But in effect a communal majority is assured. They get 48 per cent of the representation by the separate electorate and they can count on at least three seats from the Landholders constituency. They are thus assured of a 51 per cent representation. Whether this will satisfy their recent demand for a statutory majority remains to be seen.

BENGAL TOO!

Bengal Mussalmans who, at present, have a representation of 3 per cent among the elected members of the existing Council will be assured of a 48.4 per cent representation in the new legislature and with the aid of the Landholders constituencies, which are being increased from four to five, and Labour they may also be able to increase their representation to a definite majority. It is notable that the Government have laid it down in the Award that, in the task of defining the new constituencies which is to be carried out in India there is to be no variation of the Muslim representation in the Punjab or Bengal as fixed in this award.

SOP TO SIKHS.

In contrast to this, the Hindus in the Punjab are left with a representation of only 27 per cent, while the Sikhs get 18.8 per cent. The original intention was to give the general electorate, which, of course, means a Hindu electorate—as all other communities are separately provided for—30 per cent and the Sikhs 15 per cent. The latter have now been given 3 per cent extra (their proportion of the population is 12 per cent) at the expense of the Hindus, which may or may not be the effect of the agitation of the past few weeks.

If it is hoped that Sikhs will be pacified by an eleventh hour sop of this kind those who have given it will be disappointed. The Sikhs have taken their stand strongly on their objection to a Muslim communal majority and the proposal to give the Mussalmans 48 per cent plus the three Landholders seats assures this and confirms their worst fears. So, while it is a matter of doubt how far the Mussalmans of the Punjab will be

TO-MORROW A SUGGESTION

What does the future hold for you? Are you planning to take advantage of opportunities. Do you want to keep in touch with the industrial and commercial affairs of India then "Commercial India" will help you. It is a practical business magazine for practical men. It solves your difficulties from practical stand point, has special articles of great value and deals with all trade matters. And all these for an annual subscription of Rs. 4/-! You will find it profitable to send for a free sample copy from the Manager, 22, R. G. Kar Road, Shambazar, Calcutta.

satisfied with the award, it is quite certain that the Sikhs and the Punjab Hindus will bitterly fight it and the chances that it will ever come into operation as an effective working scheme are extremely remote.

A LAUGHABLE DESCRIPTION.

The retention of the description "General" for the balance of the electorate that is left, after Muslims, Sikhs, Depressed Classes, Backward Areas, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Commercial Interests, Landholders, Universities, and Labour have all been separately provided for, is laughable. The Government might have been honest about it and frankly admitted that in all this welter of electorates there is no such thing as a general electorate left and frankly used the label Hindu for what they are pleased euphemistically to describe as "general."

If there are any elements of diversity at all left to be included in these general electorates—in Bombay there are, of course, the Parsis and Jews—I should advise having them sorted out and a few more separate electorates created.

Even the Armenians and Iranians would seem to have a right to separate representation in such a system. It certainly has not a parallel in the world and is calculated to make a complete farce of our old democracy, for which some of these communities make good word nowadays, though nobody dares to defy it altogether.

DOUBLE VOTE FOR DEPRESSED

The most amazing of all the exotic devices to make the system of representation and election in India as complicated as the ingenuity of man can conceive, that for the representation of the Depressed Classes is the most questionable. In areas where the Depressed Classes are most numerous—and where one would suppose they would be able to swamp the general electorate—special constituencies for their representation are to be set up, but those members of the Depressed Classes who are entitled to vote in these special constituencies will not lose their right to vote in the general electorates.

They will thus apparently have a double pull over their fellow electors. But I doubt whether it will prove of much advantage to them in the long run, for the Depressed Class elector who has already voted in his special constituency may be tempted when he gets into the general electorate polling booth, to give his vote to the representative of some other class, feeling that he has already done his duty by his own kind.

LET 'EM ALL COME.

Another peculiar provision among all these peculiarities is that in Madras the special constituencies for the Depressed should not be allowed to cover the whole area of the Province. It would seem that in devising this crazy-china foundation of an Indian new constitution nobody, who could produce some new and attractive fantasy to fill up the floor has been turned away.

BACK TO SANITY.

I think it a waste of time further to discuss the details of this fantastic scheme of fancy electorates. It is time for reasonable people to be done with all these artificialities and to concentrate on a demand for a return to sanity and common-sense. The authors of this "Award" had to do their

best to satisfy the Muslim communalists, and we must give them the credit for having made an attempt in doing so to make suitable provision for all the other communities that they have been asked to believe would be doomed to eternal oppression if they were left to the mercy of separate electorates.

ROLE OF THE SENSIBLE.

The part of sensible people now is to devote all their energies to rescuing the country from the fate that awaits it if this chaotic scheme of fancy electorates is carried through. I cannot help thinking at this moment that a more amenable attitude three years ago towards the demands of Mussalmans and the Depressed Classes, who were clamouring for special treatment, might have produced a settlement that would have forestalled this monstrosity that is now sought to be thrust on the country.

A LONG WAY TO GO.

It only remains to be seen how far Government have succeeded in satisfying the demands of those for whom this "Communal Award"—if the substantive is wrong the adjective is entirely appropriate—is intended. There is a long way to go yet. Only four of the Fourteen Points are dealt with in this Award and one of those is left in some sort of doubt; for, although the acceptance of the principle of separation of Sind is re-stated the financial difficulty still remains. Ten points are left and they include the important questions of Residuary Powers, Moslem Representation in the Central Legislature, Uniform Autonomy and a fixed proportion of Moslems in the various Cabinets, Provincial and Central. In addition many of the details of the scheme outlined in the Award remain to be filled in and some of them are going to present considerable difficulty. Indeed so much work is involved by this complicated plan for all sorts of electorates and varying franchise qualifications that I am afraid Sir Samuel Hoare's passion for speed is likely to be very sorely tried.

THE PITY OF IT.

The bitter thought that it all provokes is, how easy it would be to dispose of all this bother and complication, which threatens to tear the country in twain, by the application of a few straight principles of democratic government. The Lothian Committee descended at length on the difficulties of establishing adult suffrage in India. But surely they are nothing to the difficulties that all this complication of a host of separate special electorates and varied franchise qualifications is going to present.

ARCE AND TRAGEDY.

The Communalists tell us that their only protection lies in separate electorates. But political history teaches us that the interstices of minorities and religious communities have never suffered under an honest democratic system of universal suffrage and joint electorates.

The application of these two great principles of democracy to India's case would make an end of all this preposterous confusion and complication. But some have not the wisdom to see it. And so the farce must go on until it develops into tragedy. After that, perhaps, the dawn of reason and the day of conciliation and mutual tolerance will come.

Mussalmans Favoured By Communal Award

(Continued from page 1.)

province of those who (if electorally qualified) will be entitled to vote in the special Depressed Classes constituencies has not yet been finally determined. It will be based as a rule, on the general principles advocated in the Franchise Committee's Report. Modification may, however, be found necessary in some provinces. In Northern India where the application of the general criteria of untouchability might result in a definition unsuitable in some respects to special conditions of a province.

20 YEARS' SCHEME. His Majesty's Government do not consider these special Depressed Classes constituencies will be required for more than a limited time. They intend that the constitution shall provide that they shall come to an end after twenty years, if they have not previously been abolished under the general powers of electoral revision referred to in paragraph six.

FOR INDIAN CHRISTIANS

(10) Election to seats allotted to Indian Christians will be by voters voting in separate communal electorates. It seems almost certain that special Indian Christian constituencies will have to be formed only in one or two selected areas in the province. Indian Christian voters in these areas will not vote in a general constituency. Indian Christian voters outside these areas will vote in a general constituency. Special arrangements may be needed in Bihar and Orissa, where a considerable proportion of the Indian Christian community belong to the aboriginal tribes.

FOR ANGLO-INDIANS

(11) Election to seats allotted to Anglo-Indians will be by voters voting in separate communal electorates. It is at present intended, subject to investigation of any practical difficulties that may arise, that Anglo-Indian constituencies shall cover the whole area of each province, postal ballot being employed; but no final decision has yet been reached.

(12) The method of filling seats assigned for representatives from the backward areas is still under investigation, and the number of seats so assigned should be regarded as provisional, pending final decision as to constitutional arrangements to be made in relation to such areas.

CONSTITUENCIES FOR WOMEN.

(13) His Majesty's Government attach great importance to securing that the new legislatures should contain at least a small number of women members. They feel at the outset, that this object could not be achieved without creating a certain number of seats specially allotted to women. They also feel it essential that women members should not be drawn disproportionately from one community. They have been unable to find any system which would avoid this risk, and would be consistent with the rest of the scheme for representation which they have found it necessary to adopt, except that of limiting the electorate for each special woman's seat to voters from one community, subject to the exception explained in para 24 below. Special women's seats have accordingly been specifically divided as explained in para 24 below between the various communities. The precise electoral machinery to be employed in these special constituencies is still under consideration.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION. (14) Seats allotted to "Labour" will be filled from non-communal constituencies. Electoral arrangements have still to be determined, but it is likely that in most provinces, labour constituencies will be partly trade union and partly special constituencies as recommended by the Franchise Committee.

SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES. (15) Special seats allotted to commerce and industry, mining and planting will be filled by election through Chambers of Commerce and various associations. Details of electoral arrangements for these seats must await further investigation.

(16) Special seats allotted to landholders will be filled by election by special landholders constituencies.

(17) The method to be employed for election to university seats is still under consideration.

(18) His Majesty's Government have found it impossible, in determining these questions of representation in Provincial Legislatures, to avoid entering into considerable detail. There remains, nevertheless, the determination of constituencies. They intend that this task should be undertaken in India, as early as possible.

the number of seats now given, His Majesty's Government reserve the right to make such slight variations for such a purpose, provided that they would not materially affect the essential balance between the communities. No such variation will, however, be made in the case of Bengal and the Punjab.

SECOND CHAMBERS.

(19) The question of the composition of Second Chambers in the provinces has so far received comparatively little attention in constitutional discussions, and requires further consideration before a decision is reached as to which provinces shall have a second chamber or a scheme is drawn up for their composition. His Majesty's Government consider that the composition of an Upper House in a province should be such as not to disturb in any essential the balance between communities, resulting from the composition of the Lower House.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

(20) His Majesty's Government do not propose at present to enter into the question of the size and composition of Legislature at the Centre, since this involves among other questions, that of representation of Indian States which still needs further discussion. They will, of course, when considering the composition, pay full regard to the claims of all communities for adequate representation therein.

PROSPECTS OF NEW

(21) His Majesty's Government have already accepted the principle that Sind should be constituted a separate province. It is a question of financing it that can be found. As the financial problem is still under review in connection with other problems of Federal Finance, His Majesty's Government have thought it preferable to include at this stage figures for a legislature for the existing province of Bombay, in addition to schemes for separate legislatures for the Bombay Presidency proper and Sind.

(22) The figures given for Bihar and Orissa relate to the existing province. The question of constituting the separate province of Orissa is still under investigation.

(23) The inclusion in para 2, below of figures relating to the legislature for the central provinces, including Berar does not imply that any decision has yet been reached regarding the future constitutional position of Berar.

Allocation Of Seats In Provinces

(24) The following will be the allocation of seats in the Provincial legislatures (Lower House only).

MADRAS:—General seats: 134; (including six women); Depressed Classes 18; Representative from backward areas 1; Muhammadans 21; (including one woman); Indian Christians 9; (including one woman); Anglo-Indians 2; Europeans 3; Commerce and Industry, mining and planting 6; Landholders 6; University 1; Labour 6. Total 215.

BOMBAY (including Sind):—General seats 97 (including five women); Depressed Classes 10; representative from backward areas 1; Muhammadans 63; (including one woman); Indian Christians 3; Anglo-Indians 2; Europeans 4; Commerce etc. 8; Landholders 3; University 1; Labour 8. Total 200.

BENGAL:—General seats 80 (including two women); Depressed Classes blank; Muhammadans 119 (including two women); Indian Christians 2; Anglo-Indians 4 (including one woman); Europeans 11; Commerce etc. 19; Landholders 5; University 2; Labour 8. Total 250.

UNITED PROVINCES:—General seats 132 (including four women); Depressed Classes 12; Muhammadans 66 (including two women); Indian Christians 2; Anglo-Indians 1; Europeans 2; Commerce etc. 3; Landholders 6; University 1; Labour 3. Total 223.

PUNJAB:—General seats 43 (including one woman); Sikhs 32 (including one woman); Muhammadans 86 (including two women); Indian Christians 2; Anglo-Indians 1; Europeans 1; Commerce etc. 1; Landholders 5; University 1; Labour 4. Total 175.

BIHAR AND ORISSA:—General seats 99 (including three women); Depressed Classes 7; Representative from backward areas 2; Muhammadans 42 (including one woman); Indian Christians 2; Anglo-Indians 1; Europeans 2; Commerce etc. 4; Landholders 5; University 1; Labour 4. Total 175.

CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR):—General seats 77 (including three women); Depressed classes 10; representative from backward

areas 1; Muhammadans 14; Anglo-Indians 1; Europeans 1; Commerce 2; Landholders 3; University 1; Labour 2. Total 112.

ASSAM. General seats 44 (including one woman); Depressed Classes 4; representative from backward areas 9; Muhammadans 34; Indian Christians 1; Europeans 1; Commerce etc. 11; Labour 4; total 108.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

General seats 9; Sikhs 3; Muhammadans 36; Landholders 2; Total 50.

Seats are also allocated for Bombay without Sind and for Sind as follows:

BOMBAY WITHOUT SIND. General seats 109 (including five women); Depressed classes 10; representative from backward areas 1; Muhammadans 30 (including one woman); Indian Christians 3; Anglo-Indians 2; Europeans 3; Commerce etc. 7; Landholders 2; University 1; Labour 7. Total 175.

SIND. General seats 19 (including one woman); Muhammadans 34; (including one woman); Europeans 2; Commerce etc. 2; Landholders 2; Labour 1. Total 60.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. As regards the seats for commerce and industry, mining and planting, it is stated that the composition of the bodies through which election of these seats will be conducted, though in most cases, either predominantly European or predominantly Indian, will not be statutorily fixed. It is accordingly not possible in each province to state with certainty how many Europeans and Indians respectively will be returned. It is, however, expected that initially the numbers will be approximately as follows:

Madras 4 Europeans and 2 Indians; Bombay (including Sind) 5 Europeans and 3 Indians; United Provinces 2 Europeans and 1 Indian; Punjab 1 Indian; Bihar and Orissa 2 Europeans and 2 Indians; Central Provinces (including Berar) 1 European and 1 Indian; Assam 2 Europeans and 3 Indians; Bombay (without Sind) 4 Europeans and 1 Indian; Sind 1 European and 1 Indian.

RESERVATION OF SEATS. As regards general seats allocated to Bombay whether inclusive or exclusive of Sind it is stated that seven of them will be reserved for Mahatras.

As regards allocation of seats to the depressed classes in Bengal, this number, which will not exceed ten, has not yet been fixed. The number of general seats will be 80, less the number of special depressed class seats.

As regards landholders seats in the Punjab it is stated one of these will be a tumadars' seat. Four landholders seats will be filled from special constituencies with joint electorates. It is probable from the distribution of the electorate that the members returned will be 1 Hindu, 1 Sikh and 2 Muhammadans.

As regards allocation of one woman's seat among the general seats in Assam, it is stated that this will be filled from a non-communal constituency at Shillong.—A. P.

HOW AWARD AFFECTS BOMBAY

With Or Without Sind

The following statement may be found useful as showing the effect of the Award, as compared with the present composition of the Bombay Legislative Council. So far as Bombay is concerned the Award allocates seats in the Provincial Legislature as follows. These figures include Sind. The total number of seats will be 200 divided as follows:—General 97 including 5 women and 7 seats reserved for Mahatras. Muhammadans 63 including one woman. Depressed Classes 10; Commerce and Industry 8; Labour 8; Europeans 4; Indian Christians 3; Landholders 3; Anglo-Indians 2; Backward Areas 1; University 1.

BOMBAY WITHOUT SIND. If Sind is not included the number of seats will be 175 made up as follows:—

General 109 including 7 seats for Mahatras and 5 women. Muhammadans 30 including one woman. Depressed Classes 10; Commerce and Industry 7; Labour 7; Europeans 3; Indian Christians 3; Landholders 2; Anglo-Indians 1; Backward Areas 1; University 1.

SIND. The total number of seats is 30 made up as follows:—General 19 including one woman; Muhammadans 34 including one woman; Commerce and Industry 3; Europeans 2; Landholders 2; Labour 1.

UNDER AWARD. Under the existing scheme of distribution of seats between the

(By The) The Park Plateau sensation, the horse ap... fairly. It was... Stewards decided... race to Private S... initiative. No p... by Peck, the rider o... trainer of the horse... as is usual in cases... as interference during... The Race Horse Owners'... tion have decided to protect... against the action of the Stewards... of the W. I. T. C. Although a... the sporting public felt disgusted... the disqualification of Chaboc... because he had the favourite... beaten to a frazzle all the way... The "All-right" bet had gone... and the dividend of Rs. 418/8 for... win declared on the first... before the Stewards decided... against the winner. Many people... who had backed the favourite... threw away their tickets and ac... actually lost on the race through... the belated action of the author... ities.

Non-Muhammadans and the Muhammadans which was based on the Lucknow Pact—an arrangement agreed to by both the communities—the Non-Muhammadans have 46 seats, the Muhammadans 27, and the Europeans 2 in a House of 85 elected members. The Depressed Classes are represented by two seats filled by nomination and the Anglo-Indians and the Indian Christians by one seat each, while all the three are entitled to contest seats in the general electorate. Commerce and Industry are represented by 7 elected seats and one nominated seat for the cotton trade and Labour by 3 seats filled by nomination. The Landholders have 3 seats and the Universities have one. The Mahatras have 7 seats reserved for them in the Non-Muhammadan constituencies.

NO CHANGE IN MUSLIM REPRESENTATION.

Under the Award, the Non-Muhammadans excluding the Depressed Classes and other communities included in them at present, are given 97 seats in a House of 200. Excluding the Depressed Classes and other communities, they would, on the existing basis, be entitled to less than the proportion allocated by the Award. The Muhammadans have a little over 31 per cent of the total number of elected seats at present. Practically the same proportion is continued by the Award.

MORE SEATS FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The Depressed Classes have only 2 nominated seats at present; under the Award they have secured 10 seats in a House of 200. There is practically no increase in the proportion of representation of the Europeans, the Anglo-Indians and the Indian Christians. The representation of special interests—Commerce and Industry, Landholders and University—has not been altered. Finally, the claims of Labour to adequate representation have been recognised and Labour has been given 8 elected seats as against 3 nominated seats at present. The reservation of seats for the Mahatras is continued as at present.

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INDIAN
CROP

Sary In Broach

damaged owing to too much rain and will have to be resown.

Viramsaum.—Cloudy, but no rain. Break needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes.

Dhoiera.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Showery. Cotton plants healthy.

Bardi.—Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes.

Seasonable rain has fallen. Cotton larger area sown this year. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well. Kharif harvest in progress.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally.

SAYING IT WITH COFFEE AND TEA! Planters Support Ordinance Raj PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY BEFORE LONG

BANGALORE, Aug. 16. The annual general meeting of the United Planters' Association of Southern India was held at Mayo Hall, Bangalore, under the presidency of Mr. G. R. T. Congreave. The president in the course of his address, referred to the political situation and said:—

"I think there can be no doubt that before very long now we shall see provincial autonomy—a 'fait accompli' in the provinces of this country, and it behoves us landowners to co-operate to form a strong political organization, which, while ready and willing to work in close union with the central and provincial Governments, will be in a position to make its weight felt when necessary. We have already a political organization in Madras, supported by most of the large European commercial and trading companies, as well as by the U. P. A. S. I., but it must be remembered that to keep this organization up to the standard required involves considerable cost, and I trust that some what may, none of the parties interested will allow it to be starved for lack of these funds, as it appears to me to be of the utmost importance to the continued well-being of the vast interests involved that our Madras political organization be kept up in as efficient a manner as possible.

The European Association continues to do good work on behalf of the whole European community in India, and every single British man or woman ought to belong to this organization which has proved its value in the past and will continue to do so in the future if properly supported.

REPRESSION

The past twelve months have

seen H. E. the Viceroy and his Government taking a strong attitude as regards the revolutionary organizations, which were becoming such a menace to this country, as also the civil disobedience, and co-operation movements, which were rapidly reducing this country to the brink of bankruptcy. I but voice your sentiments in congratulating the Viceroy and his Government on the steps they have and are taking, and in hoping that whilst ready and willing to listen to any real request for co-operation on sound lines by the Congress or other parties, they will continue to take the necessary steps in the future to ensure peace and quiet in this vast country, without which any real progress in self-government cannot take place or prove of any value to anybody.

POLITICAL MURDERS.

Despite the measures taken by Government to stop terrorism, murders of Government officials and others in North India continue to take place, and it seems to a mere on-looker that some to put a stop to such conditions more drastic action is called for and to ensure the life and safety both of officials and private persons. That ordinary people should have to go to their work armed with revolvers, and that it should not be safe for ladies to be left alone unarmed in Bengal and elsewhere in the North, sounds more like the bad old days than 1932, and some very drastic alteration is required in the methods adopted to put an end to this state of affairs.—A.P.

WANTED REVOLUTION
IN OUR EDUCATION

(Continued from page 1.)

sities can hold their own in respect of intellect, originality and power of research with the best product of any university in any part of the world. (Cheers.)

The speaker was, however, prepared to admit that considering the great size and population of India the number of such distinguished scholars was not high. He did not want to suggest for a moment that the Indian universities were perfect or that they were incapable of improvement. In fact although he was a graduate of five universities he was one of the most severe critics of Indian universities. In his opinion Indian universities were full of faults—faults which appeared to him to be due to the fact that they were founded on the model of universities in other countries.

MERE IMITATION OF THE WEST. "We have very carefully copied the faults of western universities, but not all the excellences," commented Prof. Raman. "We have failed to recognize that the systems and ideals adopted in British and foreign universities do not always suit the conditions here. We have not been quick to set aside antiquated and useless forms and procedures. We have not been quick to move with the times and make our universities fulfil our real national needs.

The greatest enemy of scholarship, Prof. Raman declared, was scholasticism. For an illustration of this one need only compare the products of the Indian intellect of the Middle Ages with the present days. There was no doubt that in that particular period Indian scholarship was truly inspired by originality, a desire to penetrate the secrets of nature and attempt to grasp new knowledge. But a time had come when India when true scholarship had become submerged under scholasticism.

CURSE OF SCHOLASTICISM. The signs of scholasticism were that originality, research, independence of thought were at a discount while rewards and appointments came to those who exhibited book knowledge. "I venture to suggest that scholasticism is a constant danger in our universities," he added. "It makes us forget true scholarship which is seeking knowledge not as it is to be found recorded in books and libraries but knowledge at its very fountainhead."

Prof. Raman cited an incident from history some centuries old when Kalir Omar was said to have set fire to a library consisting of 400,000 volumes and remarked he was not sure whether true scholarship would not be benefited by periodical burning of libraries only a few supreme productions being allowed to be preserved. The true function of the university he said was not the encouragement of mere scholasticism but the encouragement of true scholarship, the encouragement of the human intellect in its highest manifestation.

NEGLECT OF SCIENCE. Proceeding the speaker bitterly complained of the "shameful neglect" of the study of science in Indian universities. It was not truism to say that they lived in an age of science. Science had revealed a new vision and vista of the universe. Very few of the Indian universities seemed to have realised the immensely changed outlook that science had brought in the last two hundred years. For instance the subject of human origin was very interesting. Yet on this matter many of them were satisfied with what their religion told them. There were numerous other sciences which were regarded as mere luxuries. The study of science afforded a wide field for the development of the human intellect.

PRODUCING COPY-WRITERS. Proceeding the speaker branded the present education in India as being under the control of vested interests who wanted to mould men into "docile, tractable and obedient copy writers." He said: "Education had been too long the strong-hold of conservatism. Go to any seat of education and whom do you find there in high places? Not men of science. Our centres of learning are being controlled by politicians, Government nominees, lawyers and priests. Our education is determined not by the needs of our race but by vested interests. It is controlled by those who would create a docile, tractable and obedient army of copy writers."

"We want to-day a revolution in the methods of education. I would like to say that science is the fundamental basis of education and should be taught from our very childhood." The speaker suggested science as the remedy for the present day communal wrangles and poverty as a scientific outlook on life would drive away religious fanaticism. Science he said must be the property of millions," he concluded.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari arrived in Bombay this morning by the Kathiawar Mail from Ahmedabad and left for Madras by the express.

NO LADIES' PLEASE

Bachelor Room Ban
In Taj

BOMBAY, Tuesday. "No lady is allowed to meet a gentleman in a bachelor's room at the Taj Mahal Hotel."

This statement was made to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khan-dalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, by Mr. Maneksha Pochkanawala, Solicitor.

Mr. Pochkanawala was forced to bring this fact to the notice of the magistrate in view of certain misstatements which had appeared in the "Times of India" and certain vernacular papers in the report of the case in which K. D. Assur stands charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 27,000 at the instance of Mr. Lalji Naranji.

Mr. Spencer, opening the case for the prosecution, is reported to have said that accused Assur used to meet a girl every day in a room at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Mr. Pochkanawala pointed out that the accused had only a bachelor's room at the Taj, and the rules of the hotel strictly forbid ladies going and meeting gentlemen in a bachelor's room. If the girl had seen the accused in the hotel, it could not have been in his room, it being a bachelor's room. The interview must have taken place in the public hall.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER
ACQUITTED

MADRAS, August 15. A message from Nellore dated to-day says that a woman Congress worker, Mahalakshamma, appealed against her conviction under Section 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act of Section 4 of the Picketing Ordinance and Section 117, I.P.C., and the Sessions Judge of Nellore, acquitted her and ordered the return of the fine of Rs. 1,000 imposed upon her if it had been collected. He held that no offence had been made out against her under these sections.—A.P.

PICKETS JAILED

A Congress volunteer was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 40 by Mr. D.N.D. Khan-dalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a charge of dissuading customers from going into a chemist shop at Hanuman lane.

Two others were sentenced to six and five months respectively on a similar charge.

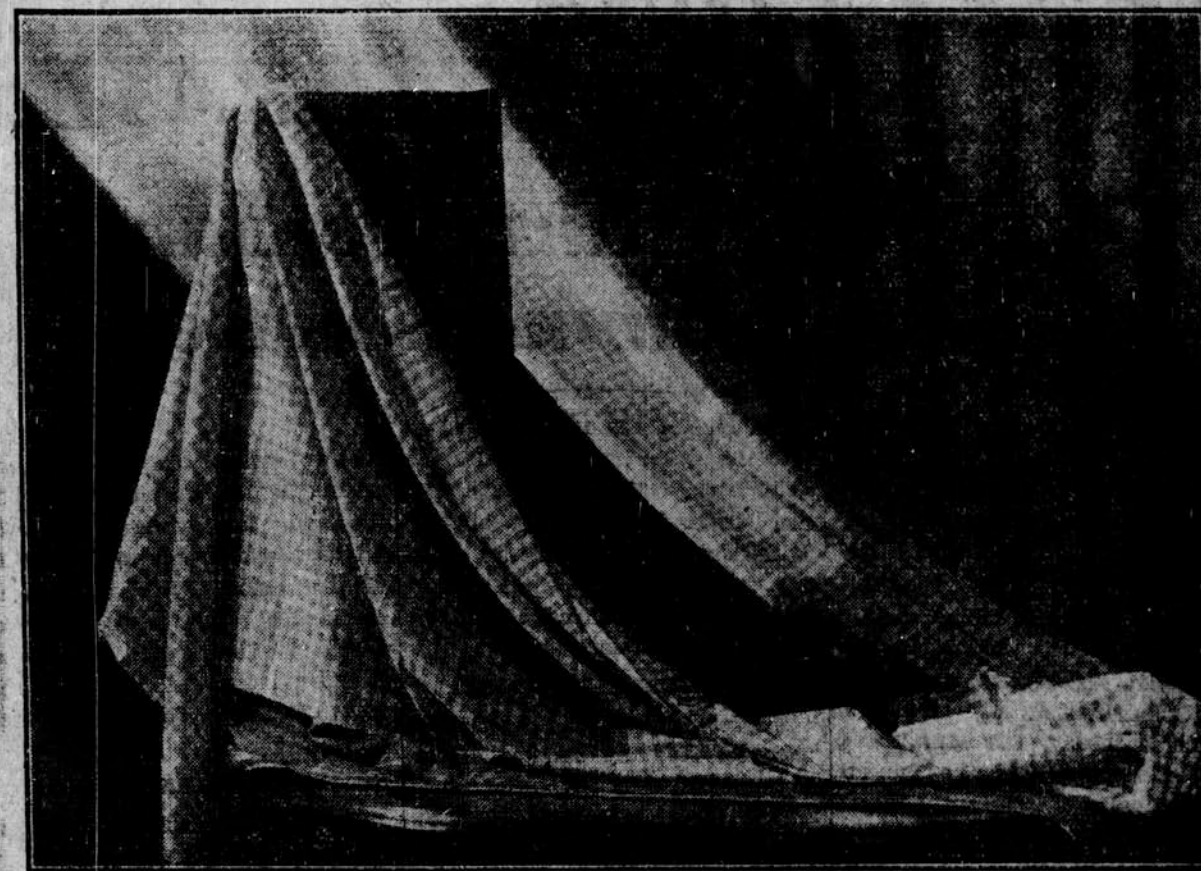
DISAPPOINTING!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir,—It is with some surprise that I have read in your issue of August 13 under the caption "Bombay Oil Bosses United Front against Soviet Stuff," remarks that are likely to raise unwarranted hopes and fears in certain quarters not to mention the misunderstanding that is likely to be created.

While it is undoubtedly true that my firm intend to import Russian oils into India, I would like to make it perfectly clear that my firm has not given grounds either to the public to hope for price-war values or to any of the existing companies to fear dumping and the unhealthy conditions resulting therefrom.

My firm will always be prepared to co-operate with all concerned to maintain a healthy and normal oil market within, however, is large enough to have sufficient room for an enterprise like ours. There will neither be dumping in any sense of the word nor any prices cutting from our side, though we shall certainly make every endeavour to live.—Yours, etc.,

J. RUSTOM VAKIL, Partner, For Western India Oil Dist. Co.



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WOMAN FALLS 400 FEET**Rescued Alive At Breachy Head**

LONDON, (By Mail).
A young woman, Mrs. Doris Hop per fell 400 feet down the cliff at Breachy Head the other day.

She was rescued, alive and conscious, by coastguards.

It was stated that there was no evidence of any fractures, though she had been badly cut about the head.

Her condition was reported to be "satisfactory."

Many holiday-makers saw the woman, who was standing on the edge of the cliff, disappear suddenly over it and slip down from ledge to ledge, until she was seen lying on a ledge far below.

A man who was near her when she fell informed the coastguards at the signal station, and Petty-Officer Baker and Signalmen Chapman and Daymon were lowered by ropes. A signal was received that the woman was alive and a stretcher was then lowered.

As the woman, lashed to the stretcher, was hauled to the top, she kept on crying "Please don't! Please don't!"

During the rescue operations a doctor and the police had been summoned and the woman was placed in an ambulance and taken to hospital at Eastbourne. A handbag was found at the cliff top.

SEANCE TRAP**New Trick Of Spanish Swindler**

Cleverly organised Spiritualist seances are the latest device of the notorious "Spanish Prisoner" swindler in his efforts to induce the people to whom he writes to send the money demanded to permit his beautiful daughter to escape from Spain and take possession of the "treasure trunk" and its £75,000 in Bank of England notes, which she will share with the benefactor.

Mr. John Phillips Hornby, a well-known English resident in the suburbs of Paris, has been selected for the first "try out" of the new trick of the old trickster, and the "seance" was an artistic touch, indicating some special knowledge of the man written to, for Mr. Hornby is a convinced Spiritualist.

Also, he is a shrewd, business-minded man and he ignored all communications until he received a neatly typed card intimating that a private seance was being organised at an address in Neuilly-sur-Seine for the purpose of testing the mediumistic powers of a lady whose identity must remain a mystery until scientific tests had placed her powers beyond doubt.

Mr. Hornby decided to accept the invitation, and when he took his place in the darkened room, one of eight persons seated around a table, at the end of which was the figure of a woman in white, posed on a dais, the seance had already commenced.

Then came the "atmospherics," if one may be permitted to apply a radio term to such affairs.

Through the air came noises like cat-calls, and the medium, supposed to be in a trance, transmitted the message that the spirits were much distressed by the intrusion of one who had not the right temperament for one of the faithful.

Mr. Hornby suggested that it would be but right if the spirits informed the company of the identity of the person objected to and the particular reparation he must make to the spirits he had vexed.

The medium on the dais read out the reply to the effect that there was one in that assembly who had turned a deaf ear to the appeal made by one of the faithful, and to appease the spirits the offender must announce there and then his own identity and his readiness to carry out the "mission" entrusted to him by a believer in dire distress.

When the villa was visited by the police it was found to be untenanted, and the agents could only say that they had given the key to a Spanish couple who expressed their wish to rent it for the summer during the absence of the owners, but wanted to see it first of all.

MEN CHANGED TO ROBOTS**Harrow Head's Vision Of Nightmare Cities**

LONDON (By Mail)

A warning against the dangers of a completely mechanised world, with human beings turned into soulless machines, was uttered by Dr. Cyril Norwood, headmaster of Harrow School, when he laid the foundation stone of the new church at Wembley.

"We in this country, in this city, are in a new and dangerous position," he said. "There is a flood of building going on all round London, and these new suburbs are being built without the needs of community life being satisfied."

"An ideal community is the old English village, or a small town surrounded by the open country. When human life is divorced from access to God's earth, artificial conditions are set up and mischief begins."

MECHANISED ROMANCE.

"It is possible for men and women in this age to become mechanised units in a mechanised State."

"But beneath this there lies a greater danger. If you leave out the things of the spirit almost at once you feel that you have no control over the conditions which make you what you are."

"You earn salaries or you earn a wage. Your place can be filled by some other unit at any moment. You are no more than a mechanised unit whose life does not satisfy its individuality."

"Just because of the monotony of ordinary life we try to break that monotony by turning to excitement."

"That is the appeal of the pictures, which, after all, is only mechanised drama, romance out of the machine, as a means of escaping for an hour or two from the realities of our monotonous life."

FUTILE CRAZE FOR SPEED.

"That is the appeal of gambling—the gambling on greyhounds, the Irish Sweepstake and the appeal of speed."

"It is curious that when things are a bit wrong the appeal to speed is always very strong, as though by getting up and going somewhere else we can escape from ourselves or find better conditions."

"The cure of it lays not in changing the world or the conditions of the world, which we cannot change, but by accepting them, transmuting them and changing them by religion."

JEWISH CARUSO**Cannot Be Tempted**

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Thirty years ago a little boy sang in the snow-covered streets, of a Russian village in order to get enough money to visit his grandfather, who lived many miles away.

To-day that boy is Cantor Berele Chagy, known as the Jewish Caruso.

And as one of the first three Jewish cantors in the world he is paid a salary of £42 a week. Besides which he appears regularly on the radio and the concert platform, and has a steady flow of royalties from his gramophone records.

Mr. Chagy, who is staying in London for a short while, has worked his way to fame on his golden voice. He started singing at the age of three in the synagogue of his native village near Leningrad. From then on he had one ambition to be a great cantor.

His fame spread, and when his father died he supported his widowed mother and sisters on his earnings as a cantor.

When he went to America on the invitation of a Jewish congregation in Detroit tempting offers from the stage and concert platform did not make him deviate from his aim.

His glorious tenor voice is worshipped by a million Jews all over America. It has magnificent range and power. President Coolidge often came to hear and congratulate him.

"My crowning triumph came last year at the Madison-square Garden, New York," he told "when I was placed first in competition with 500 cantors from all parts of the world."

Mr. Chagy has been appointed cantor at the beautiful temple of the Congregation of Beth Hamidrash Hagodol, Johannesburg—a position he will hold for life.

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Dr. R. Craston Low, M.D., F.R.C.P., Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin, University of Edinburgh & Physician to the Skin Department, Royal Infirmary, says in his book entitled "The Common Diseases of the Skin" page 17:—

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Karl Lusurtze German Skin Specialist, Munich, says about Godrej's No 1 and No. 2 Benzoïn Soaps:

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Authorized 50,00,000 0 0

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Paid up (30-4-1932) 15,04,265 0 0

Reserve Funds 4,50,000 0 0

Investment on G.P.

Notes (face value) 10,61,100 0 0

Present rates of interest on deposits:—

For 12 months or over; 6 per cent.

For 6 months; 4-1/2 per cent.

For 3 months and 3 per cent. on "On Demand deposits."

On fixed deposits for 12 months and over interest paid half yearly and on sums of Rs. 10,000- and over quarterly. Remittances on account of deposits will be received by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., at Bombay and Calcutta, free of commission.

Current and Savings Bank accounts opened and interest allowed and all other kinds of banking business undertaken.

Further particulars on application.

M. VELAYUDHAN NAIR, B.A., Secretary.

GOVERNMENT PROTECTED SLAVERY

In Africa's 'No-Man's Land'

NO QUARTER GIVEN OR ACCEPTED

There is a spot in the Dark Continent, not far from the shores of Lake Rudolf—a tract of country situated where the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya and Abyssinia meet. One side of it is in British, and the other in Abyssinia territory and the Governments of neither country will allow any white man to enter it.

PEACEABLE TRIBES.
It is a sandy waste of desert, broken up by volcanic rocks, backed on the North by a chain of hills, and bordered on the South and West by utterly impassable mud-swamps. The only means of ingress or egress consists of the sand-spit known as Sanderson's Gulf. Looking at it, either with the naked eye or with the aid of a pair of binoculars, it appears to be absolutely deserted, untroubled by any human foot.

This barren and trackless desert, this African no-man's land, protected from intruders by the force and majesty of two Governments, by the defending ramparts of hills and the desolate wastes of swamp, is the haunt and breeding-ground of the modern slave-trader, writes Mr. Courtney, a famous professional hunter whose services were requisitioned for the filming of "Trader Horn" and "Africa Speaks."

The leaders in this nefarious business, in which the inhabitants of this uninviting tract are engaged, are tribal outcasts, escaped prisoners, and criminals "on the run"—men of many varied tribes who have made for this Alsatia to escape from personal enemies, or from the claims of justice. The rank and file are provided by the Morelli tribe, who are the real inhabitants of this repellent area. From time to time these men emerge from their stronghold, via Sanderson's Gulf, and, armed to teeth, descend upon the peaceful villages of the Turkana and the Boran in the South, or the Dinkas, the Nurs, and the Shillouks in the North-West.

These are peaceable tribes, and the raiders besides being armed to the teeth, are trained fighters. Their methods are as simple as they are ruthless.

The attack upon the chosen village is delivered suddenly at night, under cover of the darkness. Young men, old men, and elder women are ruthlessly shot down. The young women, the boys, the youths and the cattle are driven out, the huts are fired, and the village destroyed.

After that marauding party splits into two sections, the smaller one driving the cattle into the raiders' country, by way of Sanderson's Gulf. The larger party convey the human captives, driven like cattle and manacled together, either into Abyssinia, where they are exchanged for rifles (the average rate being three rifles for a strong youth, or two for a handsome girl or a promising boy) or else to the shore of the Red Sea, where they are shipped abroad in dhows.

THE RAIDERS.

A short time ago I was employed on a survey by the Locust Commission, and sent to that particular part of the country which lies adjacent to the Morelli and near the mouth of Sanderson's Gulf, and while I was there one of these raids took place.

I had escaped just outside a Turkana village, which, together with three others, was wiped up by the raiders. The slavers, however, offered no violence to me presumably because I was a white man.

Having only a couple of native bearers with me, I was unable to do anything, and was forced to witness a scene of carriage such as few men have been privileged (if privilege is the word) to see.

At one moment all was silence, such a silence as is only known in the wider spaces of the Dark Continent. The next pandemonium was let loose, as, with terrific yells and shouts, the raiders, who had crept up under cover of the darkness, rushed the sleeping village.

In a few minutes the scene was illuminated by the ruddy glare of a dozen burning huts, by the light of which I saw the un-

fortunate inhabitants of the peaceful village driven out, like cattle, to their fate.

The village was surrounded by armed men, and as the victims were driven forth, they were dealt with according to their age and station. The younger men were shot down immediately. On the old men and elder women no power was wasted—they were either decapitated or had their throats ruthlessly cut on the spot.

The remainder, consisting of girls and younger women, youths and boys, were herded into a trembling group, closely guarded by armed men.

Presently, the whole village being now alight, and the visibility considerably improved, the chiefs of the raiders came out and examined the captives one by one.

Some third of their number were rejected, and these were immediately put to death. The remainder were driven, like animals, into huts, and there, packed like sardines, were kept until the cattle had been collected and the whole of the prize was ready to be driven away by the captors.

One or two of the villagers only managed to escape from the raiders, and these assembled the following morning to mourn over the ruins of their burned village, to vow vengeance on the ruffians who had thus desolated them, and to implore me to intercede with the Government to redress their wrongs!

This I had no opportunity of doing, but, by a curious coincidence, the next raid that took place in that part of the country was by no means so successful.

In this case the raiders, on their return journey, were intercepted by a patrol of the King's African Rifles, who ambushed them before they got to the Gulf.

SHOT DOWN.

All the stolen cattle were recovered, and, although some of the raiders, with a few slaves, managed to escape, the majority of them were driven to the shores of Lake Rudolf, where they stood up to their necks in water while they were shot down, one by one.

Those who did not die by the bullet, met a worse fate at the jaws of the crocodiles which infest the waters of the lake.

The Morelli slave-raider has no notion of such a thing as quarter—he neither gives it nor expects it!—Reynolds I. News.

MARRIAGE BETTER THAN MONEY

Woman Gives £40 Week Job

CAPTOWN. (By Mail)
How a woman gave up a post as orchestra conductor at £40 a week to get married was described during the hearing of a suit for restitution of conjugal rights brought by Mrs. Winifred Jane Page against Frederick Edward Page in the South African Supreme Court.

Mrs. Page was married at Surbiton, Surrey, in October 1924, and came to South Africa in 1926. Her husband disappeared shortly afterwards and she had not seen him since.

The wife's mother, Mrs. Rachel Arthur, said her daughter was 18 when she married Page. She had conducted an orchestra, having been trained in London and in Germany.

After her marriage Mrs. Page gave up her work and went to live in Manchester where her husband was a florists' clerk.

"FORETELLING"

1 year life reading, monthly details, RS. 2. Correct answers for five questions about futurity, RE. 1. Each extra question AS. 4. Send copy of horoscope or time of letter writing.

HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE,
Tiruttani (Madras Presy.)

Scott's Porage Oats



SCOTTISH OATS—as all the world knows—are still unrivalled, and in Scott's Porage Oats you have the best that even Scotland can produce—with that flavour, that richness of nourishment, that quality which no other soil or climate has ever equalled.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT SON & CO., LTD., P.O. Box 431, Bombay.

FRAGRANT ICE COLD

LEMON CREAM
(REGISTERED)

This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring. Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long black, soft and glossy.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

KELVIN CHEMICAL CO.,
BOMBAY 4.

THE MADRAS PENCIL FACTORY

V. PRABHA & CO., Sandhurst Rd. Tram Terminus, Girgaon, Bombay. (Bombay Presidency).

VISHWANATH VISHNU & SON,
8/48, Bunder St., Madras. (Karnataka & Mysore).

UMIAHANKAR DAVE,
Swadeshi Vastu Bhander, Nadlad, (Gujarat & Kathiawar).

Messrs. NATHAN & CO.,
Bhopal, (C. I. & Rajputana).

WANTED

FOR **India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.**

A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidates will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

Apply to **THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH,**

Commissionariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

WALL-STREET OPERATORS AND TRADE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Rains In East And Heat In West Deteriorate Crop

JULY CONSUMPTION 252,000 BALES IN AMERICA

Cloth Sales Far Above Present Production

BOMBAY, August 15. The New York cotton futures market on Monday was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by strength of Wall-street and trade buying. Towards the close there was heavy buying by Wall-street operators and crop accounts show further deterioration.

GARSID'S CABLE. Mr. Garside in his cable received here states that rain in the East and heat together with dryness in the West is deteriorating crop. Sales of cloth in American are far above the present production at higher prices but activity of foreign mills is unchanged. Consumption of all kinds of cotton in America during July is estimated 252,000 bales at an average of 11,200 bales a day.

MORE CLOTH SALES. The monthly report issued by the Textile Merchants' Association of New York states that sales of cloth during July amounted 157.1 per cent. of production. Shipments were 116.9 per cent. while there was a substantial increase of 33.4 per cent. in unfilled orders at the end of July compared with the end of the previous months. Stocks of manufactured cotton goods show a decrease of 7.3 per cent.

POOR CROP OUTLOOK. Continued unfavourable weather since the last Bureau Report has led several operators to a belief that the last Government crop estimate will prove to be the highest for the season and the total crop will be about a million bales than the total consumption of American cotton during the last season which will result in a substantial reduction in the prospective carry-over at the present season.

SPECULATIVE INTEREST. Cessation of activity by the Federal Farm Board has now induced more speculative interest in cotton and Wall-street operators are at present playing the most important part in the raising cotton prices. President Hoover is about to make an important speech on the industrial scheme for the revival of trade. Bullish enthusiasm is increasing and spinners are more inclined to follow the advance.

NEW YORK COTTON. The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 9 points but under southern hedge selling and scattered long liquidation prices declined 10 points from the opening level during the first hour of the session and reached the lowest level of day when October contract was placed at 7.29c. At this level there was increased trade buying which gradually recovered the decline registered during the early part of the day. Later on there was heavy buying by Wall-street professional operators which continued till the close of the session. The market closed at about the highest level of the day. Within one point from the extreme high prices, at a net rise of 18 to 16 points spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 7.50c.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON. The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 14 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 16 points at 7.34c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET. The Liverpool cotton market opened quiet and featureless at a rise of 8 to 9 points. There was scattered long liquidation influenced by favourable weather reports from America. Later trading and straddle selling on wider parity over New York supplied to the contract deficiency. The market closed barely steady at a rise of 12 to 10 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 5.61d. per lb.

INDIAN AND EGYPTIAN. East Indian cotton futures were steady and closed at a rise of 12 points with March 5.24d. Egyptian cotton ring was also steady and closed at a rise of 11 to 12 points.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON. The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 17 to 31 points. Sakelarisid November 15.24 plus 20 January 15.41 plus 14 and March 15.69 plus 17. Ashmouni August 12.41 plus 31 November 12.23 plus 26 and December 12.40 plus 23.

REUTERS NEW YORK REVIEW. Prices on the New York cotton exchange have ruled firm. A more optimistic view of general business prospects coupled with smaller Government crop figures than expected stimulated buying and prices advanced more than 11 Dollars per bale from the low records of last June. There was a decided broadening of business activity with every indication of increased speculative interest as well as active covering by the trade and speculative shorts. This has weakened the technical smaller Government crop figures co-operative selling were absorbed on moderate declines. The bullish effect of the official crop indication was strengthened by continued unfavourable weather and crop reports leading to the belief that the prospects have deteriorated since August first. Some traders think that the report of August first is likely to prove the highest of the season. The present indication points to a crop of about 1,000,000 bales under last year's season's world's consumption suggesting a substantial reduction in the surplus carryover by the end of next July.

SHORT SIDE DANGEROUS. Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state:—

Despite slightly more favourable weather prices were very steady owing to President Hoover's industrial scheme for the revival of trade coupled with Japan's threat to purchase American cotton in the place of India. The Ottawa Conference has not decided the Silver question and it has been left to the forthcoming economic conference.

Dry goods demand has improved somewhat in America and the general business conditions seem more hopeful.

Present prices however are fairly remunerative to farmers since this year's crop has been raised with a minimum outlay. Last year between August and December, January New York ranged from 8-3/4 to 6-1/2 cents and our Liverpool friends wrote on June 22 stating that many farmers were able to make a living and a small profit on the prices then ruling.

We consider however the short side is very dangerous and prefer purchases on good setbacks.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Markets generally look reactionary. Hoover's speech disappointing. Cotton healthier than most commodities. Crop definitely not doing well but signs West Texas rains spreading to Centre would cause decline.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York, Aug. 13:—

October Highest 7.31 at close.

October lowest 7.10 at 10-42 a.m.

New York, Aug. 15:—

October highest 7.43 at 2-55 p.m.

October lowest 7.29 at 10-56 a.m.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

Rains east, heat dryness west deteriorate crop. Domestic cloth sales far above production, prices higher. Foreign mills unchanged. Business sentiment much better. Commodities higher, but business but business activity no better yet.

"We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in July at 252,000 bales. The average consumption per working day was 11,200."

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

8-35 a.m.: New York cables:—

Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Oklahoma uplands real good prospects. Weevil infested bottom lands failure."

9-16 a.m.: Eastern belt moderate rains. Central belt moderate rains. Heavy rains Texas. Heavy storm Texas Gulf Coast. Storm west inland Galveston Dist. (West Coast of S. E. Texas). Moderate damage.

10 a.m.: July Textiles Figures: Sales 157.1 per cent. Shipments 116.9 per cent. Unfilled orders increased 33.4 per cent. Stocks decreased 7.3 per cent.

8-38 p.m.: New York market improved towards the close on Wall Street buying.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, August 15.

October 7.47-17

December 7.64-18

January 1933 7.70-18

March 1933 7.85-16

Middling Spot 7.50-15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, August 15.

October 7.42-14

December 7.58-15

Middling Spot 7.34-16

New York 10-55 a.m.

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New York 10-55 a.m.

Bombay Cotton MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 16.

B C Rate T T 1/6 1/32.

B C Rate D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON:—

Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug./Sept.

Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.

Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Oct. Nov./Dec.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8.

Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32.

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Mail

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32.

Sept.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16

October/Dec.

B C Rate T T 3/84

Banks selling T T 3/83

Banks buying T T 3/79

PARIS:—

Banks selling D D 6/62

Banks buying D D 6/62

AMSTERDAM:—

Banks selling D D 64 7/8.

BARCELONA:—

Banks selling T T 93.

Banks buying 60 days 89

HONGKONG:—

Banks selling D D 90-7-8

SHANGHAI:—

Banks selling D D 118-1-2

SINGAPORE:—

Banks selling D D 155.

SAVA:—

Banks selling D D 65 1/8.

CROSS RATE:—

New York/London 3.48 1/3 15th

Instant.

Shanghai/London 1/9 3/16 15th

Instant.

Japan/London 1/4 11/16 15th

Instant.

London/Paris 88.80 15th

Instant.

London/Belgium 25.05 15th

Instant.

London/Switzerland 17.85 15th

Instant.

London/Italy 68.00 15th

Instant.

London/Berlin 14.61 15th

Instant.

London/Holland 8.64 15th

Instant.

London/Stockholm 19.47 15th

Instant.

London/New York 3.48 15th

Instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—

Steady.

25-18-5 15th instant.

Silver London Ready 18 1/8

15th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 1/2

15th instant.

Silver New York Ready 28 1/2

15th instant.

London Discounts 3 Months

23/32 per cent.

London Discounts 6 Months

1 5/32 per cent.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 2 per cent.

3 Mos. 2 per cent.

6 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

LATEST WEATHER OVER U.S. COTTON BELT.

Light to moderate rainfall Georgia, Central Belt and Western Belt. More rain expected.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, August 15.

Demand Bills £3.48-1/4

LINSEED.

London, August 15.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton

Aug./Sept. 10-17-6 sellers

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton,

18/7-6 Aug. sellers.

Linseed Bombay, (London) £11:0

0 Aug./Sept. nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

London, August 15.

Linseed oil naked, London cwt.

14/10-12 Sept./Dec. sellers.

15/10-12 Jan. Apl. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Aug. 15.

Java Sugar, Fins White, Dutch

Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta:—

Aug./Sept. sellers per cwt. 8/-

C and F Bombay:—

Aug./Sept. sellers per cwt. 8/0-1/2

C and F Karachi:—

Aug./Sept. sellers per cwt. 8/0-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 15.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality),

Spot:—8-1/4.

LONDON METALS.

London, August 15.

Copper Braziers 242-3/4

Yellow metal 236

Spelter Hard Indian 218-1/2

Brands 218-1/2

Corruvut Sheet, 24 Gauge 218-1/2

Thin, English Ingot 2145

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, Aug. 15.

Both actual and futures are

dull sellers are indifferent.

September 1.08

October 1.08

March 1.08

In sympathy with a further improvement in New York cotton prices, the local market opened steady at Rs. 226/8 for Broach A.M. delivery. There was marked absence of buying and prices declined to Rs. 224/- on prices long liquidation by Bazar operators. Later on the market ruled steady on scattered buying and prices recovered to Rs. 225/-.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 10 points but it opened strong at a rise of 14 points and later on a further rise of 2 points was reported making a total rise of 16 points above yesterday's closing. This news influenced fresh buying and prices advanced to Rs. 226/8.

To-day being Indore Settlement there was heavy speculative buying and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.A. 221
Broach A.M. 229/8
Oomra D.J. 215/8
Bengal D.J. 190/4.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

August 158.10 +1.40

November 163.90 +1.70

February 167.90 +5.20

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Sup Fine F G Good

M G Bengal 203 204 200 196

M G Rajputana 203 204 200 196

M G Punjab 206 202 198 194

No. 3 218 214 210 ...

M G Oomra 218 214 210 ...

No. 1 226 222 218 ...

M G Oomra 221 217 213 ...

M G Broach 226 223 219 215

No. 2 226 223 219 215

M G Punjab 236 233 229 225

M G Surar 280 277 273 269

M G Rajppla 275 272 268 263

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Bengal Superfine 205

Bengal Fine 200

Bengal FG 195

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has
its Head Office in Fort,
Bombay.
J11

The Bombay Chronicle

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agen-
cies in principal towns
in India.
J12

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH, M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1932

LABOUR OPPOSITION AGAINST WAGE-CUT

General Strike Threatens Lancashire Mills HALF A MILLION AFFECTED

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Stoppage of work in the weaving section of the Lancashire cotton industry at the end of the present month appears to be almost inevitable. The Northern Counties Textile Trade Federation, at a meeting held in Blackburn to-day, decided that unless the situation altered by August 27, labour belonging to in Federation should be withdrawn from all the mills.—*Reuter.*

LABOUR WANTS AGREEMENTS

The decision of the Central Board of the Northern Counties Textile Trade Federation to withdraw the weavers from the Lancashire mills on August 27, unless the situation improves meanwhile, is likely to affect half a million operatives, since the stoppage of the weaving section, will soon bring the spinners to a standstill. Moreover, the latter may be faced immediately by wage reductions, since the Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, meeting in Manchester to-morrow, will consider the recommendation of the Wages Sub-Committee for reduction of wages to an equivalent of 2s. 9d. in the pound. There is every possibility that a reduction will be carried out, but even if it is decided to

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON WOMAN

Communal Tension In Naokhali

CALCUTTA, August 15.
A Naokhali message says that Janakinath Choudhury, a leading Muktear and six Hindu youths, were arrested to-day on the suspicion of having been concerned in an assault on two Muslim students by Hindu boys on Saturday night, for the alleged molesting of a Hindu woman on the roadside while she was witnessing the Jhulan festival.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS

The term of the office of the existing two members of the Bombay Medical Council elected by Registered Practitioners, who are not Graduates of the Bombay University will expire very shortly and a fresh election will be held. It is understood that Dr. J. S. Dhruva is standing as a candidate for one of the seats.

PREFERENCES ANGLO-CANADIAN

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.
At Ottawa, to-day Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax had further discussions with the Canadian Premier, Mr. Bennett, and it is hoped that by Thursday an understanding will be reached, permitting the proposals exchanged by the United Kingdom and the Canadian delegates to be embodied in one agreement. To this is to be added a schedule setting out the amounts of preferences.—*B. O. W.*

300 MILES PER HOUR

ATTEMPT TO SET UP NEW CAR RECORD

LONDON, Aug. 15.
A conference attended by Captain Irving, the designer of Sir Malcolm Campbell's land speed record of 254 miles per hour, and a group of financiers, has decided to build a second Golden Arrow, to be driven by Captain Miller in 1933 on an attempt to beat the record of 254 miles per hour. Captain Miller informed *Reuter* that he hoped to exceed the speed of 300 miles per hour. If the car was ready in February he would go to Daytona, otherwise to the Ninety Mile Beach, Australia.—*Reuter.*

CALM BEFORE STORM?

BERLIN, Aug. 15.
The immediate intentions of Herr Hitler, who has broken off negotiations with the President on the latter's refusal to make him Chancellor, are not known. His troops have disappeared from the streets in Berlin and elsewhere, though Nazi Headquarters deny the rumour that they have been given a week's leave. Calm prevails.—*Reuter.*

MOLLISON PREPARES TO FLY

LONDON, Aug. 15.
If the weather reports are satisfactory, Mr. Mollison will leave to-morrow for Port Marnock, in Ireland, on his attempt to fly to America and back. He and his machine are now at Baldonnel, but he will fly to Port Marnock early to-morrow. Mrs. Mollison (Miss Amy Johnson) to-day flew to London from Baldonnel, but may return to see her husband's departure.—*B. O. W.*

Radio Progress In Britain

LONDON, Aug. 15.
The General Post Office state that wireless licenses issued till the end of July were 4,800,000. This is over a million more than a year ago. It is anticipated that the five million mark will be reached during the Radio Exhibition at Olympia.—*B. O. W.*

SIR GANESH DUTT SINGH

MUZAFFARPUR, August 11.
Sir Ganesh Dutt Singh (Minister for Local Self-Government, Bihar and Orissa), attended a garden party last evening in the Muzaffarpur Prince of Wales Gardens, which was given in his honour by the citizens of Muzaffarpur.—*A. P.*

HURRICANE HORRORS

HOUSTON, (Texas) Aug. 15.
Twenty-two persons are hitherto dead as the result of a 75-mile, an hour hurricane which swept along the Gulf of Mexico Coast.—*Reuter.*

INDIAN GOLD FOR U. S.

Profiteering In Dollars By Bullion Dealers

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.
The flow of gold from the United States which, upto the middle of June, had been losing the metal at the rate of £10,000,000 per week, has since then reversed itself and gold is now entering the country.

WORLD'S BIGGEST MONEY DEAL

SUCCESS OF BRITISH CONVERSION SCHEME

LONDON, Aug. 15.
The treasury announces that £1,850,000,000 of the five per cent. war loan has been converted to three-and-half per cent. out of the total of £2,086,000,000. Redemption of £48,000,000 has been applied for. Holders who do not apply for redemption or conversion will have their stock automatically converted on September 1.

The press, this morning, jubilantly, re-echoes the feelings of delight at the ninety per cent war loan conversion, expressed by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who says that the result has exceeded all his expectations and has more than justified his confidence that the patriotism, and common-sense of the British people would encourage the world.

The most sanguine City authorities are surprised as the highest estimate of 1,700,000 has been well passed. They regard the smallness of the amount of redemption as equally amazing, and remark that there is no fear now that the scale of cash payments will embarrass the Government. They even anticipate that there will be automatic conversion on September 1 of most of the hitherto unconverted holding.

CREDIT ABROAD

The effects of the announcement are expected to be enhancement of British credit at home and abroad, and a further rise of British funds, a stimulus to industrial operations throughout the country, a reduction of interest rates, which the Imperial Conference declared advisable, and an assured economy of £23,000,000 on the annual debt service.

BRITISH MARKETS

LONDON, Aug. 15.
The idea prevails that the week-end reaction in Wall Street has cleared the way for a further rise, and it is generally thought that stocks and commodities are likely to experience substantial improvement.

SCHMELING TO MEET MILLER

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.
Max Schmeling will meet Mickey Miller in a boxing match over fifteen rounds in Madison Square Arena on September 19. The winner will meet Sharkey in a match for the world title next June.—*Reuter.*

"TERRORIST" ROUND-UP

ARRESTS & SEARCHES IN COMILLA

BRAHMANBARIA, August 10.
Notices requiring their attendance at the police Thana have been served upon Jagabandhu Shaha and another. Dharendra Chandra Dev of Medda, has been arrested under the Ordinance and removed to Comilla. Shushil Kumar Burman, for whose arrest a prize was declared by the Government, has been brought to Comilla under arrest from a village in Sylhet.

RAJBARI BOMB CASE

RAJBARI, August 11.
On a petition filed by the police for further investigation the Rajbari bomb case, which was fixed for dearing on August 9, has been adjourned to August 23.—*A. P.*

BACK TO BARTER

Novel Scheme In South West Africa

WINDHÖEK, (By Mail.)
The Chamber of Commerce has formulated and put into operation a novel scheme which a storekeeper in one part of the country, who may have unsaleable goods on his hands, can arrange through the Chamber of Commerce an exchange with another storekeeper in a place where these goods might be saleable, for lines which, in turn, may not be saleable in the second storekeeper's area.

CLIMBING FATALITY

CALCUTTA, August 15.
Information has been received here from Kashmir that Col. Stoehr and Lt. Burn were killed accidentally on Friday, August 12, while climbing Panjtani, up the Eastern Liddar river.

Information available from private sources indicates that the first news of the tragedy was received from Dr. Nevo, head of the Kashmir Mission Hospital, and a noted mountaineer, from Sonamarg, which is across a difficult pass on the other side of Anarnath, which is near the place of the accident. Immediately on receipt of this information a rescue party left Srinagar for Panjtani while the Governor of Kashmir was requested by Col. Colvin, the Prime Minister, to give all possible help to Mrs. Burn.—*A. P.*

COCOANUT DAY AT NASIK

NASIK, Aug. 16.
Narali Purnima was observed to-day as a general holiday in Nasik and crowds of people poured in from the surrounding villages to the banks of the river here. All the houses overlooking the river were crowded and all the roads to the kunds were congested. The sadhus announced their intention of going to bathe in the Ram Kund and a meeting was held at Topavan to settle their differences. The Dakore Khasla wished to take part, but considered that a formal invitation should be sent to their mahants. The meeting began at 8 p.m. and as late as 2 a.m. they were unable to arrive at a compromise. On the other hand they got excited and a fracas was only prevented by the timely arrival of the police.

ARMED DEFENDERS OF ANGLO-IRISH TREATY

Cosgravites' New War Slogan "FREE VOTE OF PEOPLE"

LONDON, August 15.
Interviewed by "*Reuter*" Dr. O'Higgins, president of the new volunteer division of the Free State Army Comrades' Association, said that there was a general state of depression and demoralisation growing up among the people as a result of invisible intimidation. The whole people were more or less prostrate at the feet of secret organisations.

Continuing, he said that it was not intended to issue arms or drill the new organisation, but pointed out that the backbone of the organisation consisted of men already trained. They would stand between the people and the menace of secret organisations and their policy would be directed by circumstances.

He added that they were not a threat to a lawfully constituted Government, but if the Anglo-Irish Treaty was to be challenged at an election it should be done by a free vote of the people.

JOINT ELECTORATES

Bengal Gives The Lead

CALCUTTA, August 15.
When the Bengal Municipal Bill was taken up for further discussion to-day in the Council, it was unanimously decided on the motion of Mr. B. P. Singh Roy (Minister for Local Self-Government) to introduce joint electorates with reservation of seats for the minority communities in the Municipalities in accordance with the proportion of such communities to the total population, according to the latest census.

Government were further given the right to determine, whether any community in a particular municipality should be deemed to be a minority community.

It was further provided that no person belonging to a minority community, if eligible for election as a commissioner, be disqualified from contesting a seat not so reserved.

The existing Act, which is being amended by the Bill, provides only for Joint Electorates.

Moving the amendment, the Minister hoped that Bengal would give a lead to the rest of India on this thorny question as it had done in the past on other matters.—*A. P.*

ITALIAN SALVAGERS' SUCCESS

LONDON, August 15.
The Italian salvage steamer "Artiglio" which landed at Plymouth yesterday bullion worth £200,000 recovered from the wreck of the liner "Egypt", left again to-day to resume the salvage work. About one-third of the world's gold and silver, worth over £1,000,000, has now been recovered from its strong room. Commandatore Quaglia who is in charge of the operations hopes to return to Plymouth with further treasure by next week-end. He said that work was still extremely difficult but if the weather remained favourable and their good luck held they should finish their long task this year.—*Reuter.*

ST. LEGER BETTING

LONDON, Aug. 15.
The following is the latest call-over for the St. Leger:—
Udairpur 9/2, taken and offered.
Dastur 9/2, offered.
Orwell 6/2, taken and offered.
Violator 6/1, offered.
April Fifth 9/1, offered, and 10/1 taken.
Silvermere 100/7.
Andrea 100/6.
Royal Dancer 100/6.
Firdausi 25/1, offered.
Celebrator 40/1, offered and 50/1 taken.—*Reuter.*